

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Do You Want to Stay in Business?

Take Care of Grain Doors

Corn Ceiling Price Raised 5c

Selling Mortgaged Grain

Incentive Payments

Canadian Marketing Program



The 42 Concrete Bins of the Goerz Flour Mills Co., at Newton, Kan., Have Room for 1,700,000 bus.
[For description see page 286]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

H. C. Adams, broker, grain & field seeds.*
Barrow Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.*
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Hardeman-King Co., grain seeds, feed mfrs.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., grain and public storage.
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.
Stone & Colley Grain Co., wholesale grain.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., country run grain.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elevtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill, Incorporated, grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillop, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Wildor Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Continental Grain Co., grain merchants.
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Bailey Cain Co., shpr. grain, mill'd, protein feeds.*
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummings & McAlister, brokers grain, feed, oil.*
Dill Grain Co., L. J., mchts.-brokers, grain, beans, feeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Early & Daniel Co., grain and feed service.*

DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members
Woodcamp, Inc., grain, feeds, consignments.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Dodge City Term. Elevtr. Co., bonded storage-mchdrs.*

DES MOINES, IOWA

Des Moines Elevator Co., wheat, corn, oats, soybeans.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Continental Grain Co., operating 2,000,000 bu. elevtr.
Enid Elevator Corp., operating Enid Terminal Elevator.*
Feuquay Grain Co., optrs., country elevtrs., gr. mdsng.*
General Grain Co., term. elevtr., gr. merchants.
E. R. Humphrey Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Johnston Grain Co., W. B., wheat, coarse gr., fld. seeds.*
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

FARWELL, TEXAS

Henderson Grain & Seed Co., field seed & grain.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Christensen Grain Co., grain brokers.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Paul Allison, brkg., consgmts., grain, seed, ingredients.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
The Ft. Worth Elev. & Whsg. Co., public storage.*
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., grn., sds., minerals, Cone'ts.*
Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas, mdsng., public storage.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.
The Midwest Grain Co., grain merchants, country eles.
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
The Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Meservey O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts., consgmts.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., wheat, kafir, barley, etc.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain merchants.*
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., grn. mchts., consignments.
Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Gold Proof Elevator, receivers and shippers.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange Members

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.*
Cargill Incorporated, milling wheat.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Butler-Welsh Co., elevator capacity 3,000,000.
United Grain Co., Buyers Agents.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.*
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Member Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members

Ken Clark Grain Co., consignments and brkg.
Danneu Grain & Mlg. Co., grain mchts.-consignments.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.*
Fuller-Woodbridge Com. Co., gr. & millets, all kinds.*
Dan Mullally Grain Co., everything in grain.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Service Grain Co., grain commission merchants.*
Terminal Grain Co., grain, soybeans, consignments.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., general mchts.*
The Smoot Grain Co., milling wheat.

SIDNEY, OHIO

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., grain merchants.*

TOLEDO, OHIO

Board of Trade Members

Rice Grain Co., "Oats Specialists."*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Welcott & Lincoln, Inc., ops. Wellington Term. Elevtr.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Craig Grain Co., wholesale grain & seeds.
Wichita Terminal Elevtr. Co., gen'l elevtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

Nanson Commission Co.

Grain—Hay—Seeds
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.

WABASH BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS

GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR

DO IT NOW

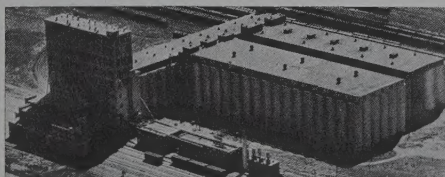
Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**WHEAT****AND ALL OTHER GRAINS***Any Grade
Any Quantity — Any Time***BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION**
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**SATISFACTORY SERVICE IN EVERY BRANCH
OF THE GRAIN BUSINESS****CARGILL**
INCORPORATED**Minneapolis
and All Principal Terminal Markets****Personal Attention Plus Experienced Supervision
Given Every Consignment**Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-THEIS GRAIN CO.**
GRAIN MERCHANTS**ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 4,000,000 BUSHELS****Frank A. Theis, President****F. J. FitzPatrick, Vice President****F. L. Rosenbury, Secy-Treas.****CIPHER CODES**

We carry the following cipher codes in stock:

Universal Grain Code, board cover...	\$1.00
Robinsons Cipher Code, leather.....	2.50
Miller's Code (1936), cloth.....	2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (10th edition)	4.00
Peerless Export Grain Code.....	85.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....	20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....	15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....	10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated**327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.****DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.****Board of Trade****Kansas City, Mo.****Operating****SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"****10,200,000 BUSHELS****Modern Fireproof Storage****Safety****Sample Envelopes**

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable. Grain size, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, \$2.75 per hundred, 500, \$12.00. Seed size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, per hundred \$2.00 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated**327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.**

Don't Take Your Freedom for Granted
GUARD IT WITH WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**Wood Grain Corp.**
CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE
BUFFALO, N. Y.**American Elevator & Grain Division**
Russell Miller Milling Company

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

*Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.***J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**
RECEIVERS
Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK**Lewis Grain Corp.**
A good firm to consign to
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORK

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"68 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN — BEANS
STOCKS — BONDS
COTTON — BUTTER
EGGS — PROVISIONS**CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY**141 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO
PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK**RECEIVERS — SHIPPERS — EXPORTERS**

MEMBERS OF ALL LEADING COMMODITY EXCHANGES

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • ENID • KANSAS CITY • OMAHA

**Car Load
Grain Tables**

Eighth edition of Clark's Car Load Grain Tables, extended to show bushels in largest carloads, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to	129,950	lbs.	to	bushels	of	32	lbs.
20,000	"	74,950	"	"	"	"	34	"
20,000	"	118,950	"	"	"	"	48	"
20,000	"	140,950	"	"	"	"	56	"
20,000	"	140,950	"	"	"	"	60	"

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages of linen ledger paper reinforced with linen, bound in keratol with marginal index. Shipping Weight, 12 ozs.

Price \$2.50 plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**HERE'S YOUR MARKET
FOR HIGH QUALITY GRAINS!****The Quaker Oats Company**

GRAIN DEPT., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Continuous Buyers of Oats, Wheat, Corn, Barley**To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members**RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS**
• **W. W. DEWEY & SONS** •
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA**LUKE** Grain
Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS**J. Younge Grain
Company**
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS
28 BOARD OF TRADE PEORIA, ILLINOIS

WHERE THE GRAIN DUST'S THICKEST—MAKE MINE DUPOR No. 4

DUPOR No. 4 for grain dusts provides "Original Twins," double filter protection. Foldable, reversible—fits any face! Has approved face cloth for comfort. Weighs 4 ounces. Conversation easy. Has prize-winning Modern Plastics filter caps and check valves. It's patented too!

Sample sent postpaid for \$1.65

H. S. COVER

74 Chippewa St. South Bend, Ind.



VITAL TO

- low maintenance
- more input power
- low insurance



SKF Industries, Inc., Phila., Pa.

SKF

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, capacity for 2,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

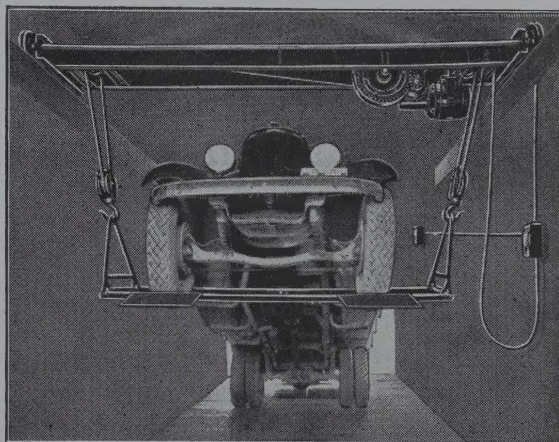
Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BENDER ELECTRIC LIFTS NOW AVAILABLE



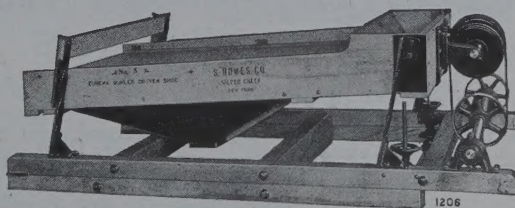
Bender Electric All Steel Overhead Lift is furnished in models for any type driveway to dump any size truck in one or more pits. Heavy construction. Compact motor unit with self locking worm gear mounted above or below frame. 2, 3, or 5 H.P. Shipped completely assembled for simple inexpensive installation.

BENDER HOIST MFG. CO.
OMAHA, NEB.



'Snappy

Scalper Cleaner Sifter Dresser



Double Action

Triple Capacity

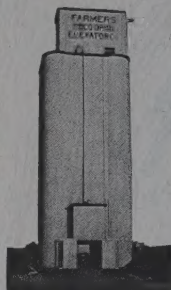
Quick Screen

Rapid handling of hard-to-screen grain or seed lots—fast sieving of fluffy or slow action feed stocks . . . Unique dual oscillation and up-thrust jolting motions—large capacity in small space . . . Trivial power, attentionless operation—easily, cheaply installed . . . Made in several sizes.

Ask for Data J-404

S. HOWES CO., INC., Silver Creek, N. Y.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

**CHALMERS & BORTON**

Contractors
and
Engineers

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

**POLK SYSTEM
CONCRETE STORAGES**

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.

Fort Branch, Indiana

Designers

Contractors

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF

Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—

Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

2906 Taylor Street

Omaha, Neb.

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

1012 Baltimore Ave. — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

Malting Plants

MILLER MALTING COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete Malt Plant Including

Elevator—Kiln House—Germinating Compartments

Designed and constructed by us.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity

10,500,000 Bushels



JOHN S. METCALF CO.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

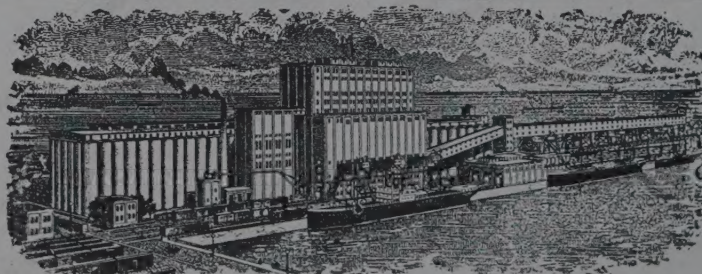
111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.
readers who would like to know.
Tell them thru a "For Sale &
Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per
type line.

The Grain & Feed Journals is an interesting paper and I always enjoy reading it.—J. O. Gower—Gower's Elevator, Eureka, Mich.

Ames, Ia.—Sure, we appreciate the Journals, but wonder if you can't figure out some way whereby grain men can make a lot of money instead of just enough to get by.—Frye Grain Co.

Ibberson Efficiency

Saves Money

Builders of:

Grain Elevators
Feed Mills
Seed Plants
Coal Plants

Repairing and Remodeling

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

Minneapolis

Minnesota

We enjoy our Grain & Feed Journals very much and find it very interesting.—Ward Bean & Elvtr. Co., Farley, N. M.

HOGENSON

Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

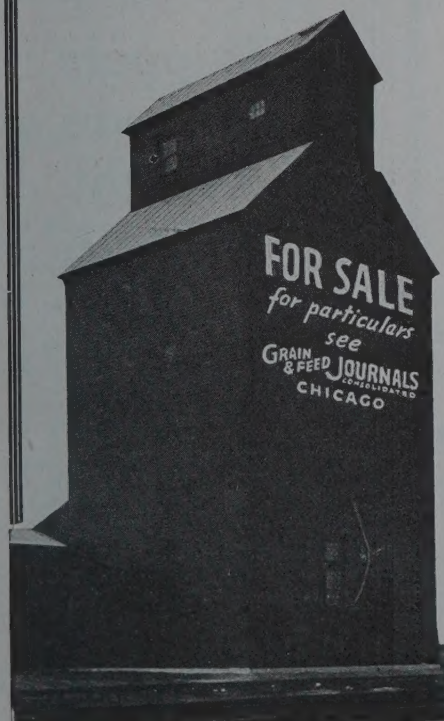
The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½ x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 85 cts. plus postage. Three copies \$2.25.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, 327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

Your Opportunity!



In the entire history of the grain trade there never has been a more opportune time than now to sell an elevator. The increasing demand for grain storage space places a premium on all elevators.

If you want to sell your elevator now is the time to do it. Let the grain trade know about it through the "Elevator for Sale" columns of the Journals.

Send us complete details, we will condense into an advertisement and submit for your approval. The cost is but 25c per type line each insertion. Four consecutive insertions earn an attractive discount for cash with order.

The quicker you get your offer before the trade the earlier the sale will be made. Write at once.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.

Everytime

you mention the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grain Elevator at Huscher, Kan. Bossemeyer Bros., Superior, Nebr.

FOR SALE—\$30,000 bus. grain elevator with four story brick building. On main line B&O RR. Transit privileges. Ideal for feed plant. Address P. O. Box 231, Clarksburg, W. Va.

FOR SALE—Elevator for beans, grain and feed; coal yard and builders supplies. Located in Michigan bean section. Old established firm. Good opportunity. Terms if wanted. Address 90E8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED to purchase or lease, with option to buy, elevator within about 50 miles west or northwest of Toledo. Address 90G11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

NEW FEED MILL for sale—Four 9x18 rollers; capacity 60 bu. per hr. Cheap for quick sale. Baltimore Salvage Co., 201 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED, successful loafer, 30 years old with law degree, desires position paying high salary pending passage of "Cradle to the Grave" legislation. Have loafed at good pay thru following positions: public relations and publicity, purchasing agent, and expediting. Knowledge of priorities and most government rules and regulations but little understanding. Address Phillip, Box 23, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

ELEVATOR MANAGERS WANTED—We have several openings at Nebraska and Kansas points, liberal salary, permanent position. Write us fully. Hart Bartlett Sturtevant Grain Co., Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED: Experienced elevator manager for full time job; good pay with house, lights, and garden space furnished; also will allow sale of feed as side line on commission basis. Station—good grain center located on hard road, eight miles from town of about 60,000 population. Satisfactory references required. Address 89Z14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SEEDS WANTED

NAVY BEAN SEED or Great Northern Bean Seed wanted. Address, 90F9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps convenient, permanent record of daily market prices for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-6—Price \$1.10, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Coal elevator, to unload coal from car to bins. Send information and price. LeRoy Grain Co., Inc., LeRoy, Ind.

WANTED—Either new or used 75 to 100 hp. Diesel Engine, with dynamo attached. Edgerton Grain & Coal Co., Edgerton, Ind.

WANTED—Two ton capacity freight elevator, well constructed, basement to second floor travel. Quote prices and condition. A. H. Wittry, Maple Park, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x 4¼ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 90B4, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Two 50" Kewanee air truck lifts, with tank and compressor; all in first class condition. Hieronymus Bros., Winchester, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 90B7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 90B5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 90B6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Stone Grinder, french patent Pallman, slightly used, stored in New York. Further details write Alfred Baer, Bridgewater, New York.

FOR SALE—Complete 65 bbl. capacity flour mill equipment in first class condition, all or part. Write for details. F. H. Kaup, 211 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Portable Case feed mill and model L Case motor, thoroughly reconditioned, ready for mounting on truck. Connorsville Feed & Grain, R. F. D. 2, Boyceville, Wis.

FOR SALE—Attrition mill with two 50 hp. motors, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220/440 volt motors, rebuilt. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One 70 horse power boiler with heater, and one automatic steam engine, Class F, 40 horse power. All in good condition. L. J. Keith & Son, Fairfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—Dismantling elevator, two fanning mills; 6,000 lb. Howe hopper scales; pulleys, shafting, etc. 12 hp. Fairbanks-Morse engine. All equipment in usable condition. L. T. Fleischer Whitmoyer, Apt. 7, Columbus, Neb.

FOR SALE—3 disc aspirators; hominy polisher; Exact Weight scales; No. 3-10 sec. plan-sifter; 3 dbl. 9x18 N&M rolls; Invincible drop gear bran packer; several small elevators and other items. Prices are right. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE

Clipper Cleaners, electric motors, attrition mills, belt and motor driven. Hammer mills, belt and direct driven. Midget mills, 25 and 50 bbl. Also pulleys, shafting and repairs of all kinds. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

IOWA Feed mill equipment for sale. 3 Barnard & Leas Roller mills; 12, 18, 24 in., rollers, belting, buckets, pulleys, line shafting, hangers. 1 shop corn sheller; 1 sacking machine; 1 corn grader; Mt. Joy Material Co., Box 66, Bettendorf, Ia.

FOR SALE—Two hp. 900 rpm, G. E. elec. motors, guaranteed; Drednaught 22" burr grinder for cracking corn or wheat; Seed King crusher 16" burr, V-belt pulleys with belts; No. 1 Miracle Ace molasses mixer, belt pulley; Sprout-Waldron attrition mill, blower complete with V-belts and pulleys. Pedelty Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

MILLS—MOTORS

22" Bauer direct motor driven attrition mill with starters \$225.00. 24" Bauer belted type attrition mill, \$75.00. Monitor corn cracker, \$50.00. Large stock of electric motors for mill and elevator service, all makes, types and sizes, all completely rebuilt and fully guaranteed. Write us on your requirements, we may have what you need. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE

One Pittless Western Sheller No. 23.
One Western Cleaner No. 33.
One Fairbanks-Morse Hopper Scale, 30,000 lbs.
One Fairbanks-Morse Automatic Scales, 10 bu.
One Internat'l Power Plant 6-60 hp. gas or oil.
One Internat'l Power Plant 4-45 hp. gas or oil.
One V-8 Power plant.
One 30 hp. electric motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt, 1,800 rpm. with starter box.
E. H. Morris
Crossville, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ATTRITION MILL—Bauer 19 in. with two 15 hp. G.E. motors and starting compensator. Peachey Brothers, Burnett, Wis.

FOR SALE—Soy bean separator; S. Howes, No. 6, 500 bus. per hour capacity. Excellent condition. Box 204, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—100 hp., 1,800 rpm; 150 hp. 1,200 rpm; 9x30 double stand; Master Internal Grip Clutches. P. O. Box 5624, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—New Williams hammer mill, size BX, 30-50 hp., 1200-2800 rpm., weight, 4,400 lbs., V-type belt pulley, 18 inch flywheel. No. 11 fan separate. Also large, slow speed, blower type fan. In storage Memphis, Tenn. Write P. O. Box 112, Attalla, Ala.

FOR SALE—One Monarch attrition mill, twenty inch, with two ten hp. Westinghouse motors. One large size Cleland grain cleaner. One 36 inch Farm size Carter. Odd lot elevator chain, sprockets, pulleys, boxings and shafting. Brooten Grain Co., Brooten, Minn.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Ten ton truck scale; must be in good condition. Give full particulars. H. D. Rowson Implement Co., Lincoln, Nebr.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—100 ton 50 ft. platform scale. Paul Seler, Halstead, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 ft. Howe R. R. track scale type registering beam. Reasonable price. C. D. Jennings, Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 ft. Howe platform scale; 125 ton capacity, with steel 'T' beams; in excellent condition. Address 90G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

USED GUARANTEED truck scales and warehouse scales; no priority needed. Vibrating screens and coal crushers. Bonded Scale Co., Dept. GFJ, Columbus, Ohio.

USED TRUCK SCALE 25 Ton Capacity, in excellent condition, used less than a year. New Truck Scales Available—Prompt Delivery. Winslow Govt. Standard Scale Works, Terre Haute, Indiana.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables										32
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS										48
600	18	1200	36	1800	54	2400	72	3000	90	56
610	18.6	1220	37.2	1830	55.8	2460	73.6	3060	91.8	57
620	19.2	1240	38.4	1860	57.6	2520	75.2	3120	93.6	58
630	19.8	1260	39.6	1890	59.4	2580	76.8	3180	95.4	59
640	20.4	1280	40.8	1920	61.2	2640	78.4	3240	97.2	60
650	21	1300	42	1950	63	2700	80	3300	99	61
660	21.6	1320	43.2	1980	64.8	2760	81.6	3360	100.8	62
670	22.2	1340	44.4	2010	66.6	2820	83.2	3420	102.6	63
680	22.8	1360	45.6	2040	68.4	2880	84.8	3480	104.4	64
690	23.4	1380	46.8	2070	70.2	2940	86.4	3540	106.2	65
700	24	1400	48	2100	72	3000	88	3600	108	66
710	24.6	1420	49.2	2130	73.8	3060	89.6	3660	109.8	67
720	25.2	1440	50.4	2160	75.6	3120	91.2	3720	111.6	68
730	25.8	1460	51.6	2190	77.4	3180	92.8	3780	113.4	69
740	26.4	1480	52.8	2220	79.2	3240	94.4	3840	115.2	70
750	27	1500	54	2250	81	3300	96	3900	117	71
760	27.6	1520	55.2	2280	82.8	3360	97.6	3960	118.8	72
770	28.2	1540	56.4	2310	84.6	3420	99.2	4020	120.6	73
780	28.8	1560	57.6	2340	86.4	3480	100.8	4080	122.4	74
790	29.4	1580	58.8	2370	88.2	3540	102.4	4140	124.2	75
800	30	1600	60	2400	90	3600	104	4200	126	

090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



*P. S. No connection
between Rexall Belt
and the Beauty
above—just bait.*

REXALL

No rubber—Prewar quality in every detail

*Performance
is our Sales
Ammunition!*

ASK us for names
and complete data on
heavy-duty Rexall
Leg Belts in service
20 years—and more!

IMPERIAL BELTING COMPANY

1750 SO. KILBOURN AVE.

CHICAGO - - - - - ILL.

For Over Fifty Years

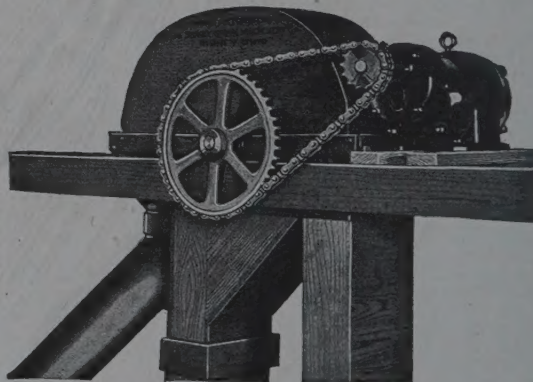
Sidney has been supplying equipment for grain elevators and feed mills throughout the country. This long span of continuous service could not have been maintained were it not for the high efficiency built into all Sidney equipment. It is this efficiency which has made Sidney machinery standard equipment in grain elevators and feed mills.



Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer

The Sidney Line includes

Corn Shellers	Truck Dumps
Grain and Seed Cleaners	
Feed Mixers	
Corn Crackers and Graders	
Corn Crushers	Head Drives
Manlifts	Spouting



Sidney Grain Elevator Head Drive

Priority regulations have slowed up delivery of machinery, so we would suggest that you carefully check over your equipment, determining what you will need, and place your order at once. We can make delivery about when you need it.

Make use of Sidney's experienced engineers to aid you in the solution of your operating and maintenance problem. This obligates you in no way.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Sidney, Ohio

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 14, 1943

GRAIN BUYERS MUST NOT overlook the fact that although they are forbidden to pay more than the ceiling price for grain they can pay less and sell for less.

SECRECY in the deliberations of the international food conference will breed a suspicion that someone is plotting arrangements that will not bear the light of day.

SEED CORN that tested well for germination in the fall may have deteriorated, and in many instances is known to have lost much vitality. Before planting, the seed should be tested again.

THE RICE GROWERS of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are criticising and protesting most vigorously because the U. S. Import-Export Bank is loaning \$25,000,000 to Cuban farmers for the promotion of rice production. Then, too, arrangements have been made for re-leasing farm machinery to Cuban farmers much needed by the rice growers of the U.S.A. and frequently applied for by them without satisfactory results.

KEEP doors closed on box cars to avoid wetting floors and walls from rain or snow that would unfit them for use without delay to dry and clean. The supply of class "A" box cars is critical, and they must be kept moving.

FARMERS who have the skill and energy to make a living are hampered by the production of those lacking skill, but who are sustained in their occupation by government subsidy. Modern farming is a real business, and not a haven for the unfit.

THE CANADIAN policy of collecting an equalization fee on exported oats and barley sold at higher prices in the States is diametrically opposite to the policy of the United States in subsidizing exports of flour and wheat so foreign countries can get those products cheaper than our own citizens. The policy of the canny Canadians is admittedly sound. Canada has a big crop and surplus of oats for export, and is keeping the domestic ceiling on the price to aid its own feeders.

ELECTRIC MOTORS in dusty places do accumulate dirt and suffer frequent burn outs in the most alarming manner. Naturally, every grain elevator operator suffers the loss of his electric power producer due primarily to lack of needed care and lubrication. The W.P.B. has appealed to electric power users to exert themselves to obtain repairs for their burned out motors and thereby economize in the supply of critical materials, and even is offering to help power users with burned out motors to get the needed materials for the repairs wanted.

THE STATEMENT in this column last number that the requirement in M.P.R. 346 of grain elevator operators to post their maximum buying prices was objectionable as leading some producers to believe the dealer was obligated to pay that price has been recognized by the O.P.A. as well based. The regulation of Apr. 14 cancels this requirement. The local ceiling is no secret, as the farmer or anyone knowing the freight rate and the regulation can figure the ceiling. The grain buyer must have a margin sufficiently below the ceiling to pay the many expenses of doing business.

BY LENDING EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS on corn held by growers, the C.C.C. has encouraged the speculations which is now making it most difficult for corn processors to keep their plants in operation, and, even the C.C.C. has experienced such a shrinkage in its stocks of corn that it will no longer sell to distillers, so both the distillers and the processors who process many million bushels every month will be faced with the necessity of closing down. If the C.C.C. would refrain from encouraging growers to speculate in the cash product farmers would be more likely to sell corn for a reasonable price.

THE GREEN BUGS have been feeding greedily on barley and wheat fields of northern Texas and southern Oklahoma so the crops of both states are likely to be materially reduced unless some immediate remedy is found by the Crop Killers' Union to reduce the slaughter of the growing grain.

THE SCARCITY OF LABOR and the unusual movement of grain throughout recent months has prompted some country elevator operators to close down one half day each week for a thorough cleaning and repairing of the elevator as well as careful lubricating of all machinery. These weekly check-ups not only help to keep the plant in prime working condition but to correct many fire hazards and reduce fire losses at a time when the rebuilding of elevators is most difficult.

THE GREATLY INCREASED movement of grain to market during the last three months not only foreshadows improved grain business in nearly every section of the country, but it strengthens the hope and expectation that the grain business will continue to improve throughout the year, and that the increased consumption of all foodstuffs will stimulate the production of more foodstuffs and thereby insure a bountiful supply of meat throughout the year for our Fighting Forces everywhere.

GRAIN PRICES GENERALLY have held high figures for some time thus tempting midnight marauders to help themselves to unguarded storehouses. Grain elevator operators who keep a perpetual inventory of their grain on hand easily learn of their loss, but how to trace the grain's disappearance is a most difficult task. Early last month the Des Moines Oat Products Co., was disturbed to find that four tons of rolled oats has been removed from its warehouse without a written permit, and, doubtless much other grain will disappear from unguarded storehouses, as long as prices remain at present figures.

IGNORING THE PRICES FIXED for corn by the C.C.C. and selling it to a processor having little storage room combined with the sale of 100 million bushels of feed wheat to feeders at less than the market price has stirred up so many protests that even the lower house of Congress is disposed to stop price cutting by any Governmental agency. Naturally the selling of any grain at prices forbidden to regular grain merchants in the public markets disturbs and distorts all markets and unfairly favors some buyers and some markets. It is not the proper province of Government to merchandise any commodity and when it sells at prices which are forbidden to regular merchants it upsets all markets. Such unfair practices by any agency of the Government confuses and confounds the trade generally.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, which does not hesitate to ignore the U. S. Supreme Court whenever it has a contrary conviction, voted this week to suspend on May 15th, the railroad freight rate increases which were authorized February 10, 1942. Country grain merchants with an elevator full of grain should be able to realize a more satisfactory profit from the grain held than they expected.

Gleaners Salvaging Beans and Corn

Many partially husked corn fields of Indiana bear convincing evidence of the scarcity of farm labor in that state. In the northern sections of Illinois and Indiana many farmers are striving to salvage soybeans of the 1942 crop, which soft soil has prevented harvesting. However, the returns from the unshocked corn and the unthreshed soybeans is still paying handsomely for the gathering.

At some points in the southwestern Indiana efficient young gleaners from nearby high schools have made good money salvaging high priced corn that was missed by the mechanical pickers or pressed to the ground. In one case the vigilant gleaners gathered nearly thirty bushels to the acre. Such salvage operation should pay both the gleaners and the farm owner.

Commodity Credit Not Guilty

When running short of cash, credit, or grain of their own, a few grain handlers in past years have been found guilty in the courts of the crime of larceny as bailee.

They yielded to the temptation to take the grain entrusted to them and converted it to their own use.

Today the Commodity Credit Corporation is holding as security for loans millions of bushels of corn on one hand, while on the other processors are pleading for enough to run their plants for a week.

Unlike the Corporation's wheat this corn is not in regular warehouses, but sealed in the crib on the farm. The growers know full well that the corn is worth 50 per cent more than the loan, and have a right to protect their equity with shotguns.

Altho all corn loans are demand loans, it does not follow that growers will deliver the corn rather than pay off the note, since country bankers will advance the money to pay off a government loan of 75 cents per bushel on a commodity that is worth more than \$1.25 when converted into hogs.

So the big problem confronting the planners at Washington is how to pry the farmer loose from his corn. Then too, there is something in our much abused Constitution against depriving a citizen of his property "without due process of law."

Rye an Active Future Market

Fluctuations in the price of rye for future delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade now are recorded for the first time in over 40 years on the Journal's chart giving the opening, high, low and close each day of the active futures.

The daily swings in rye, are wider than those in wheat. The volume of trade in the pit is large enough to take the shock of new orders to buy or sell.

Sales of rye futures Apr. 12 were 5,785,000 bus., against 1,426,000 a year ago and 4,861,000 for wheat. The open interest was 42,771,000 bus., against 35,983,000 for wheat that has been eclipsed by rye as the leader.

Rye is not being used to make whisky, on account of the conversion to industrial alcohol of the stills, which are using corn or granular flour. The by-product of rye distillation is not so valuable as that from corn. Rye is in limited use as a bread flour. Stocks of rye are large.

These are some of the reasons rye is selling at a farm price of 68.9 cents, while full parity would demand 115.9 cents. Between these two limits there exists a wide field in which speculators can operate.

Investors who believe in higher prices for rye have the constantly rising price level of all commodities in their favor. Rye also should respond to the inflationary urge; and any ceiling that may be established by the O.P.A. will be far above the present market price.

The Country Grain Merchant's Opportunity

Many germinating tests of seed corn, oats and soybeans have given such discouraging results dealers generally are looking forward to the necessity of a second planting of more grain this spring than for many years. Country grain merchants generally are making earnest efforts to provide plump seed of desirable variety and seeds that have given encouraging germinating results.

Buying seed of unknown origin or variety from traveling fakers who fail to disclose their identity and address should be vigorously denounced by every country grain buyer.

Every elevator operator like the growers are deeply interested in the production of an unusual yield of quality grain, and every agency of the Government is shouting for more and better feed for the livestock in order that our boys and our Allies can be helped to put up a strong battle. The grain merchant has an extra reason this year for helping to get seed that is well adapted to the soil and climate of his neighborhood, as well as seed that can be depended upon to grow and produce grain of high quality in increased volume.

Planting any seed that is highly mixed with weed seed is bound to result in re-

duced yield as well as a low grade of small grain.

Mixed wheat shipped to any central market suffers a heavy discount. This of itself should be sufficient to induce every wheat grower to have his seed thoroughly cleaned before planting. The wheat improvement associations and the experiment stations have helped to effect a great improvement in the planting and cleaning of plump wheat of preferred variety, but still many farmers continue to go along in the old way and buy dirty trash from their neighbors and get the indifferent results they deserve.

House Committee Against Farm Subsidy

Action of the House Appropriations Committee April 13 in reporting to the House a bill greatly reducing the funds for the Department of Agriculture points to a reversal of the spending spree in which we have been indulging a splurge for ten years past.

The Department is allowed \$707,040,844, a reduction of \$240,093,647 below budget estimates for the 12 months beginning July 1, 1943.

Parity payments on the 1943 and 1944 crops should be discontinued in the opinion of the Committee, believing that observance of existing price control legislation or any other legislation affecting this matter, either from loans or the market will afford producers the full parity price.

The Farm Security Administration should be abolished by transfer of its credit functions to the Farm Credit Administration, according to the Committee. The Security Administration has been engaged in activities far remote from legitimate governmental functions.

The wheat and cotton insurance programs that have cost the government since inauguration in 1939 \$47,917,911 are not worth while in the opinion of the Committee and are abolished.

The Committee denied the request of the Commodity Credit Corporation that it be permitted to sell government-owned stocks of surplus commodities below parity prices. Instead a provision was inserted in the bill prohibiting such sales.

The Committee whittles away at every spending project. The Committee criticized the Security Agency for its "experiments in collective farming which seemed to resemble the collectivist practices followed in Russia."

The state extension services which existed long before the present administration took office are to be given the informational and promotional programs which the Committee found to be duplication, overlapping and confusion.

The Committee's action is cheering to grain merchants whose prosperity is tied up with a return to the American way of life that encourages private enterprise.

'Do You Want to Stay in Business

Of course, you do. We know that you do, but war is making experienced labor and materials scarcer and scarcer and unless you make a special effort to keep your mechanical equipment in prime working condition, you are going to encounter trouble because it is difficult to find both experienced help and even more difficult to obtain the needed material to repair breakdowns and replacements.

Some elevator men are devoting a half day each week to a careful inspection of cleaning and repairing of their plants in the hope of preventing breakdowns or a fire. That is foresight of the first order and should help to keep every carefully inspected plant in continuous operation.

Most country elevator operators have experienced an unusually busy winter and twice as much grain as usual has been handled through country elevators. It is your plant and your responsibility. Now take care of it.

Take Care of Grain Doors

Country shippers have been warned repeatedly during recent months to refrain from using heavy nails in anchoring grain doors to the door casings of box cars intended to be loaded with grain. Inasmuch as the pressure of the grain against the door casing is heavy enough to hold the doors in place, one twelve penny nail through each board composing a grain door should be sufficient to hold it in place.

Now comes the alarming information that grain doors are becoming so scarce railroads are experiencing difficulty in obtaining the supply needed to equip their cars for grain. In fact, new grain doors designed to be used in cooping cars for transporting the 1943 crop will contain a much better grade of lumber than generally used heretofore, and will be much more expensive. In fact, it is now thought the new doors will command a price of at least \$1.23.

The new doors will be heavier and shippers will not find it necessary to use heavy spikes in anchoring either new or old doors to the door casings. Shippers will be as much interested in caring for the proper installation of the new doors as are the railroads. Both are directly interested in preventing the loss of grain in transit or the unnecessary destruction of the doors.

"An agreement whereby corn is obtained for immediate delivery and use with the understanding that it will be returned on June 1 or paid for on the basis of the June 1 price is in violation of maximum price regulation No. 346. An exchange of May futures at 8c less than the ceiling on May futures for cash corn is an evasion of M. P. R. 346."—Geo. Montgomery of the feed division of the O. P. A.

Both Lose Trade-Mark Suit

The Quaker Oats Co. registered the word "Oaties" as a trade-mark for an oat cereal, whereupon the General Mills, Inc., brought suit alleging infringement of its trade-mark "Wheaties."

The U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois held the General Mills mark so dissimilar as not to be infringed and dismissed the suit May 12, 1942.

Moreover, the court held the word "Oaties" to be so descriptive as not to be patentable, and denied the Quaker Oats Co. the right to the trade-mark.

Presumably the word "Wheaties" is equally descriptive and likewise not patentable tho the court did not say so. Both lose. The court refused to be bound by the Commissioner of Patents allowance of the trade-mark.—45 Fed. Supp. 462.

Profits on Above-Ceiling Exports of Oats Going to Canadian Growers

J. A. MacKinnon, minister of trade and commerce, announced Apr. 6 that on sales of Canadian oats and barley for export the Dominion Wheat Board will collect a fee "representing as nearly as possible the difference between Canadian and United States prices, less transportation costs, United States import duties, forwarding costs and allowance for exchange."

The funds so accumulated will be divided and distributed pro-rata to growers who have delivered oats and barley since Mar. 31.

Altho these growers will thus receive a premium above the ceiling, the ceilings of 51.5c on oats and 64.75c on barley will be continued to keep down the cost of feed for poultry and livestock, the minister said.

Minor Capital Equipment Is Obtainable as Maintenance and Repair

Grain elevator operators, feed millers and mixers now are permitted to obtain scales, seed cleaners, pumps, conveyors, bearings, fans and feed grinders and sack pilers, etc., up to the value of \$500 under the AA-1 rating.

The elevator operator simply furnishes his supplier with the following signed statement:

"The undersigned certifies, subject to the criminal penalties for misrepresentation contained in Sec. 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code, that the controlled materials covered by this order are required for essential maintenance, repair or operating supplies, to be used for a purpose listed in Schedule I or Schedule II of C.M.F. Regulation No. 5 and that delivery thereof will not result in a violation of the quantity restrictions contained in paragraph (f) of said regulation."

If the person making such certification is covered by any order in the "P" series he is required to show at the beginning of the foregoing statement the number of such "P" order.

One signing the statement implies a familiarity with Schedules I and II and with the terms of Regulation No. 5 and may fear that he is letting himself in for a jail term. For his peace of mind it should be stated that the Schedules protect him by specifying in No. I that "industrial food production, processing, packaging, preservation and storage" are activities entitled to Preference Rating AA-1.

Grain elevators qualify as being engaged in food "storage," and feed mixers and manufacturers as "processors."

The limitation in paragraph (f) to the amount of supplies that may be purchased in any quarter of a year, are intended to keep down excessive purchases, and will not apply to the small amounts required by grain elevators. The operator is allowed in any one quarter one-fourth of the amount expended for maintenance, repair and operating supplies in 1942.

C.C.C. to Buy Corn Where Oversold

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced Apr. 7 that cash payments will be made to corn merchandisers whose sales for C.C.C. for central area delivery exceed stocks the C.C.C. has stored there, rather than ship any of its eastern corn stocks to the west.

A week earlier the C.C.C. was apparently short 1,000,000 bus. in Iowa and Illinois, on sales by the trade to distillers, feed mixers and processors.

C.C.C. also said it would make cash payments to dealers on overbooked sales rather than haul any of the Nebraska or Minnesota corn out of those states.

Dealers who let the C.C.C. have their corn in the expectation that other corn would be replaced do not like the cash payment in cases where they had the corn hedged and would need the corn to settle contracts.

Selling Mortgaged Grain

The holder of a chattel mortgage gave notice to the purchaser of the grain, the Clark Brown Grain Co., that it held a chattel mortgage on grain delivered by one McKinney. The seller brought suit against the grain company for the value of the grain, but the grain company had turned over the proceeds to the mortgagee.

McKinney claimed that the mortgagee promised not to interfere with arrangements to pay an indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration, holding a prior mortgage. The mortgagee paid off the Farm Security Administration in full from the proceeds of the grain sale.

The Supreme Court of Iowa on Feb. 16, 1943, ruled in favor of the grain company, and the mortgagee, holding there was no proof that mortgagee had agreed not to interfere with arrangements made with the Farm Security Administration.—7 N. W. Rep. (2d) 798.

Receipt Holder Protected Against Sale of Grain

To obtain money to pay for threshing of grain A. M. Joyce, owner of the farm operated by a tenant, borrowed on a note given to the State Bank of Madison which was to receive as security, storage tickets on grain delivered to the Toplin Grain Co. and Monarch Elevator Co. at Milan, Minn.

The tickets were issued in the name of Joyce and his tenant, Rekstad.

When the note went unpaid the bank brought suit against Joyce, who counterclaimed that the bank had failed to sell the grain as requested, and the jury in the Dakota County District Court allowed the claim, when giving the judgment on the note. Deeming this insufficient the bank appealed to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, which reversed the decision as to the counterclaim and gave judgment for the full amount, denying a rehearing Jan. 28, 1943.

The Supreme Court held that the bank was not derelict in failing to sell the grain as long as Rekstad refused to indorse the tickets. Had the bank done so it would have been liable for conversion of Rekstad's interest. A controversy existed between Joyce and Rekstad over whether Rekstad owed Joyce anything under the lease, and for that reason Rekstad refused to sign the tickets.—7 N.W. Rep. (2d) 385.

"It will do the Government little good to defer 1,500,000 men to work on farms if the produce of those farms is not properly processed and packed. The food industry must have enough manpower to do this vital war job."—Paul L. Willis, pres. Grocery Manufacturers of America.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Restrictions on Farmers' Wheat Sales?

Grain & Feed Journals: Do farmers have to have a white ticket to sell his wheat to a regular grain buyer?—I. G. N.

Ans.: The present situation with regard to wheat quotas is explained on page 189 of the Journal for Mar. 10 and on page 145 of Feb. 24 number.

As there stated the restrictions were abandoned Feb. 23, and the farmer thereafter could sell his 1942 wheat without penalty. Buyers of wheat are required to keep a record of each lot of wheat bought prior to Feb. 23.

How to Save Seed?

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like to have information or a book on saving seed of broccoli, tomato, spinach, and squash.—M. M. McInnis, Raymondville, Tex.

Ans.: An excellent book on the saving of the seeds of these four vegetables and nearly all others is the 450-page illustrated work by Cox and Starr, published by J. Wiley & Sons, New York, entitled "Seed Production and Marketing," priced at \$4. This is authoritative.

"The Seed Grower" by Chas. Johnson, is a much earlier work of 190 pages on growing vegetable and flower seeds for market, including instructions on the four kinds specified. The Wickersham Printing Co., printers and binders, Lancaster, Pa.

In Louisiana Extension Circular 224, 1941, G. L. Tiebout told how to "Save Vegetable Seed Yourself."

In the Garden Digest for July, 1942, J. S. Gardiner had an article "Save Your Own Seed."

Effect of Draft on Elevator Managers and Helpers?

Grain & Feed Journals: I would like to know how the draft is going to affect elevator managers and helpers.—Thomas Edwards, Maroa Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Maroa, Ill.

Ans.: The Selective Service System national headquarters at Washington has given local boards general instructions, while leaving them wide discretion as to deferment.

In Activity and Occupation Bulletin 5, 6 and 26-7 the Selective Service System lists essential activities and essential occupations. These Bulletins were issued Mar. 1 and supersede those issued earlier, numbered 18, 20 and 21, and are much the same.

Bulletin No. 5 reads:

A. The following agricultural services among others (provided they are performed on a substantial year-round basis to essential activities related to essential crops and livestock enterprises indicated in Local Board Memorandum No. 164): grain cleaning, grist milling, seed processing, shelling and curing. Essential occupations: field supervisor (seed production), foreman (seed processing); grain elevator operator (supervising); seed analyst, seed cleaning and processing machine operator (all around).

Bulletin No. 6 reads: Essential activities: Processing (including drying, dehydrating, freezing, canning, preserving, packing, slaughtering, producing, preparing, milling, refining, rendering, and other special processing) of any of the following foods (except specialties): cereals, feed (prepared) for animals and fowls; flour; grain products; grain meals.

Essential occupations: (among others) flake miller, (cereals) foreman food processing; grain elevator operator, supervising; grist miller; millwright; mill operator (grains and cereals); smutter (grain and feed); wheat runner.

Bulletin 26-7 reads: transportation services, storage, essential activities; grain elevator operation; warehousing.

Essential occupations, warehousing of essential and perishable commodities, foreman, inspector, general manager, millwright and superintendent (warehouse).

From the foregoing it will be seen that the draft recognizes grain elevator operation as an essential activity, and that the supervising grain elevator operator is in an essential occupation.

Binding Effect of C.C.C. Bean Contract?

Grain & Feed Journals: Our county A.A.A. committee does not seem to understand that the Commodity Credit Corporation is willing to pay for storage space leased in a country elevator, for the full time of the lease of space.

Washington authorized the C.C.C. last January to buy beans of country warehouses and pay storage at one-thirtieth of a cent per bushel per day. Was not this binding on the C.C.C. and the county committee?—E. K. S.

Ans.: The instructions from Washington are binding on the Corporation, the Chicago office states. They were as follows:

"You are authorized to purchase soybeans from country warehouses that have signed 1942 C.C.C. Soybean Form L (Country Elevator Purchase Contract) at the support price paid by the country warehouse to the farmer regardless of the grade of beans delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, plus 4½ cents plus storage of 1/30 cents per day with the first 15 days free, provided records of purchases from farmers are approved by the county A.A.A. committee before submission to your office."

Are Elevators Making Feed Under 40c Wage?

Grain & Feed Journals: With regard to the 40-cent per hour minimum wage for the grain processing industries as recommended by the Grain Products Industry Committee and put into effect by the Wage and Hour Division Mar. 1, are country elevators that have feed grinders and mix feed for the farmer trade in the vicinity called processors?—Brady Bros., Payne, O.

Ans.: In reply to the question: Does the order apply to the country elevator employee who previously had been exempt under the "area of production" ruling, or the "retail selling" ruling? The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, in a special bulletin stated:

"No. The shortest way to describe this is to say: any employee who was previously exempt from the Wage-Hour Act, still remains exempt from the minimum wage provision of 40c. Where an employee was exempt under both the "area of production" and the "retail selling" exemptions, he could engage in a minor activity of occasional feed mixing or grinding without losing his whole exemption. He still may engage in feed mixing and grinding, where it is only "incidental" to his work and not a principal part of his work, without losing the exemption. But any employee of a country elevator or retail feed store and whose principal work is the grinding or mixing of feed, would be covered by the new order if the feed goes into interstate commerce."

Corn Ceiling Amendment No. 2

To permit the C.C.C. to sell corn to processors the O.P.A. issued amendment No. 2 to MPR 346, and for a few days the C.C.C. did sell several million bushels at 8c over the ceiling, calling a halt when its stock was in danger of being completely depleted. The amendment reads:

Sec. 25. Certain sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation are exempt. The provisions of this regulation shall apply to sales of all types, varieties or grades of corn by the Commodity Credit Corporation to be used for feeding purposes or for the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone or rubber; but not withstanding all other provisions of this regulation, corn to be used for all other purposes may be sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation at prices no higher than 10 per cent above the lowest prices at which said Corporation is permitted to sell for said last mentioned purposes under that certain act of Congress designated as Pub. Law 674, 77th Cong.: Provided, however, That all commodities processed from corn sold by the said Commodity Credit Corporation shall remain subject to any maximum prices prescribed by the Office of Price Administration.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will not hold its annual convention this spring.

Apr. 15. O.P.A. Meeting to discuss red wheat ceilings, at Kansas City.

Apr. 16, 17. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, California Hotel, Fresno, Cal.

Apr. 23. Meeting to discuss feedstuffs situation, at Dallas, Tex.

Apr. 26. Meeting to discuss feedstuffs situation, at Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 19, 20. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 21. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, H. vel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

June 11. The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Lewis Clark Hotel, Lewiston, Ida.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

July 19. Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

Water-proof bags have been used by the Michigan Elevator Exchange to ship 4,000,000 lbs. of beans to the United States forces. Two laminated fillers are sandwiched between 5-ply multiwall fiber. The ends are sealed and sewed with thread over which wax is rubbed.

H. A. Plumb Celebrates Fifty Years as Secretary

Sec'y Harry A. Plumb observed his 50th anniversary with the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange this week. Mr. Plumb became associated with the exchange April 16, 1893, as assistant to William J. Langson. When the latter died in 1909 Mr. Plumb took over as secretary and has held that post ever since.



H. A. Plumb, Milwaukee, Wis.

Corn Ceiling Raised Five Cents

Maximum Price Regulation No. 346, which was published in full on pages 235, 236 and 237 of the Journal for March 24, has been completely revised in an order effective the morning of Apr. 14.

The ceiling price was raised 5 cents per bushel. This increase was forced by growers holding corn off the market to realize \$1.50 per bushel by feeding to hogs at their high price of \$15 per 100 lbs. Processors in dire need of corn faced the necessity of shutting down; and the new order does not solve their problem.

Many changes are made by the revised order. The ceiling price increase applies to area "A" as defined in the original corn order, and also to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, and all of area No. 3 and all of areas Nos. 6 to 10.

In other areas, that is the Eastern Coastal states and the Pacific Coast area, prices remain unchanged.

Indiana and Ohio are placed in the new area "B," with maximum prices on shipout basis to Philadelphia, to Ohio River markets and to Chicago.

TERMINAL CEILINGS.—The new ceilings on No. 2 yellow corn at key terminals are: Chicago, \$1.07; Minneapolis-St. Paul, \$1.03; St. Louis, \$1.07½; Kansas City, \$1.04; Peoria, \$1.06; Omaha, \$1.00; Milwaukee, \$1.07; Duluth-Superior, \$1.06½; St. Joseph, \$1.04; Sioux City, 99c; Nashville, \$1.20½.

A flat price is provided of 92 cents, track, for western Nebraska, and 91 cents, track, in that part of South Dakota, outside of area A (most of the state).

Other changes are as follows:

NASHVILLE BASES FOR SOUTH-EAST.—(1) Adjustment of the method of calculating ceilings on corn coming from Southern Illinois and moving to southern terminal markets. The original corn order specified that the sellers in places like Centralia, Ill., had to base their ceilings on St. Louis' \$1.07½ ceilings, less freight of 7½ cents between the two points, less one cent marketing expenses. Thus, Centralia's ceiling would be 99½ cents a bushel under the original order.

Now, these shippers may use the \$1.20½ maximum at Nashville, Tenn., less 15½ cents freight, less one cent marketing expense, thus arriving at a ceiling price of \$1.03½ at Centralia.

INDIANA AND OHIO.—(2) Producer sales of yellow and other types of corn in Indiana and Ohio (area B) normally move into Philadelphia, Louisville, Nashville, Cincinnati and Chicago. Therefore, these cities were set up as basing points and producers in Indiana and Ohio now will determine maxima by first calculating an on-track price in the same manner as prescribed for interior points in area A, the surplus corn-producing area.

Producers select the appropriate basing point, then deduct the cost of freight from this point to shipping point nearest the place of sale; then deduct also one cent allowed as marketing expense. The resulting figure is the producer's track price.

A producer's ceiling for sales within Indiana and Ohio to farmers is his track price plus 5 cents a bushel. His maximum for sale to others in these states is his track price less at least 2 cents a bushel. Thus feeders may secure corn at a lower price from producer sources than in having the corn shipped from a terminal such as Chicago.

FREIGHT DEFINITION.—(3) The definition of freight rates under section No. 4 has been clarified. The original order fixed an on-track price at interior points by deducting rail freight rates from terminal points. There was no provision for corn movements by water. This now is changed to stipulate that a price can be set for corn loaded on a vessel at an interior point as well as on track. Freight rates have

been interpreted to include both rail and water.

MERCHANDISER DEFINED.—(4) The definition of a merchandiser has been amplified. Originally this was said to mean one who buys and sells corn in carload quantities with no provision for less than carload sellers to other than feeders or ultimate users. A provision has been inserted defining the latter type of seller as a wholesaler and permitting him to charge 4 cents a bushel more than his maximum purchase price.

DELIVERY CHARGE ALLOWED.—(5) Wholesalers and retailers who deliver to the buyer's receiving point may add the actual cost of delivery or the charge customarily collected on the effective date of the revised order.

(6) Sellers may now round out maximum prices to the next higher eighth-cent for sales in carload quantities and to the next higher half-cent for sales in less than carloads where prices result in fractions other than whole cents or eighths and half-cents in respective sales.

(7) Waxy maize corn is exempted from the corn order.

(8) Transportation charges permitted to be included where specified are redefined. "Charges" actually incurred in transportation now means a reasonable charge actually paid for such shipment.

"This charge may not top the carrier rates or any maximum price specified for the service rendered in this delivery."

RECORDS.—(9) A new section on records and reports necessary to be kept by sellers has been inserted as the original order merely required the seller to keep records if he had done so in the past. Now the seller must keep such records on all purchases and sales of corn as long as the price control act remains in effect. Sales of less than 100 bushels are excluded, except as specifically required for sales by truckers.

To force growers to let go their corn the O.P.A. stated:

"Upon instructions from James F. Byrnes, stabilization director, and Chester C. Davis, food administrator, the new ceilings will continue as the top price for the remainder of the crop year terminating Sept. 30. There will be no further increase in corn price ceilings in the 1943 market season."

Country elevator operators are relieved of the necessity of posting their maximum buying prices. The suspension of the advance of 10% in freight rates granted Feb. 10, 1942, should help shippers to pay over the ceiling.

Since the beginning of lend-lease Apr. 29, 1941, the F. D. A. has delivered for shipment to allied nations 273,390,751 lbs. wheat flour and 887,702,520 lbs. of corn, with very much smaller quantities of other grains and cereals.

"Only a limited amount of farm machinery was manufactured this year because of war material priorities which formerly gave precedence to tanks, guns and battle ship armor," says M. Clifford Townsend, director of the Food Production Administration.

Modern Way of Stacking Alfalfa

In an irrigated country like the Yakima valley of central Washington there are always huge stacks of alfalfa hay.

The way they put up alfalfa hay in the Yakima valley is shown in the engraving; but the old stacker at the right is not used any more.

Instead a chopping machine moves in at hay-making time and reduces labor, cost and waste. These three stacks contain 35 tons. Thus piled the stacks will not fall down.

Two advantages are that it is easier to feed from them than from stacks of uncut hay, and the cattle eat all of the chopped kind.

From Abroad

Persia has been promised 25,000 tons of wheat by the United States and British governments.

Sweden's acreage of bread grains for the harvest of 1943 is reported to be the smallest in 50 years. Winter wheat acreage is 388,000, against 470,000 acres in 1941.

Great Britain, which formerly imported one-half the wheat shipped to Europe, has become the 6th largest wheat growing country on the European continent.

Ireland seeded an estimated 575,000 acres to wheat in 1942 compared with 463,000 acres in 1941. Coarse grain acreage is estimated at 1,068,000 acres compared with 948,000 acres in 1941.

Swedish ships have carried 76,000 tons of grain from Canada to the starving Greeks. Distribution is by a commission of Swedish and Swiss members, thru shops, soup kitchens and public bakeries.

Italy—The cereal position of this country is reported unsatisfactory due to limited deliveries by farmers. The corn crop is reported 10 per cent below normal, and practically all of it will be used in bread making.

Uruguayan winter wheat production for 1942-43 is officially estimated at 289,174 tons compared with 371,975 tons in 1941-42. Coarse grain production is estimated at 61,143 tons compared with 50,009 tons a year ago.

Brazil—Use of domestic wheat is encouraged by a new decree law. Quotas are to be pro-rated and Brazilian mills must take their full quota of domestic wheat before using imported wheat, or buying imported flour. The decree establishes a minimum price for 10 years for domestic wheat at 52 cruzeiros (\$1.21 per bu.).

Restrictions on the use of packaging materials, particularly cardboard paper containers, will not be permitted to limit the packing of essential foodstuffs, says Chairman Nelson of the W. P. B.

Since January, 1942, the C. C. C. has sold for conversion into industrial alcohol approximately 25,000,000 bus. of wheat and 39,000,000 bus. of corn. In addition there has been sold to millers 8,700,000 bus. of wheat for conversion into granular distillers flour.



Courtesy N. P. Ry.
Alfalfa Stacks on Fleming & Rogers Place.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Corn Ceiling Playing Havoc

Grain & Feed Journals: This ceiling on corn is sure playing havoc with the country grain dealers. Farmers are all sitting on their corn not going to sell it. Don't know how the government can make them sell it unless they raise the ceiling and let them go to it. Truckers are hauling No. 2 yellow Illinois corn into Indiana clear to the Eastern tier of counties for about the same price farmers are asking for their No. 3 corn.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Manlift Hazards Not Covered by Policies

Grain & Feed Journals: We have called attention to the fact that standard elevator liability policies exclude coverage on manlifts unless they are covered by specific endorsement. We find that many elevator men still have the impression their Public Liability policy does cover their manlift, and therefore suggest that they study their policy thoroughly rather than assume that the coverage wanted is provided.—Clif. C. Anderson, Sec'y, Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

Wage Ceiling Interpreted

Grain and Feed Journals: To acquaint themselves with some of the terms of the Economic Stabilization Act of October, 1942, grain dealers should study the following questions and answers published by the National War Labor Board:

- Q. Are all employers covered by these requirements?
- A. No. Employers who have 8 or fewer workers may make wage and salary increases without approval of the War Labor Board.
- Q. Is an employer exempt if he has a number of establishments, each of which employs eight or fewer persons?
- A. No. If the total number of persons in all of his establishments is more than eight, then he is not exempt.
- Q. Can an employer (of more than eight) grant individual wage or salary increases without W.L.B. approval?
- A. Yes, but only if the increases are in accordance with the terms of a wage or salary agreement or wage rate schedule. Even then these increases cannot be granted unless they are the result of one of the following:
- (1) Individual promotions or re-classifications.
 - (2) Individual merit increases within established rate ranges.
 - (3) Operation of an established plan of wage or salary increases based on length of service.
 - (4) Increased productivity under piece-work or incentive plans.
 - (5) Operation of an apprentice or trainee system.

The following is a question we submitted to the local W.L.B. office together with their answer:

- Q. Can an employer, who regularly employs eight or less, hire additional (more than eight) workers during seasonal periods at the same increase in wages given to regular employees?

- A. No. Whenever an employer's total number of employees is more than eight, new workers cannot be paid higher than the established rate of pay which the employer paid for the same services on or before Oct. 3, 1942. The regular year-around employees, however, may continue to receive the increased wages given to them prior to the employment of more than eight persons.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Spokane, Wash.

Possible Profits Under Corn Ceilings

Grain & Feed Journals: As I understand maximum corn regulations ceilings in carlots, you are titled to receive \$1.25 per bushel until two such merchandising profits have been added, and then if you sell carlots, there is no profit to be made. In handling carlots thru your elevator, you are entitled to receive elevation charge not to exceed 2c per bushel but, of course, most of you have posted tariff of 1c per bushel elevations; hence you cannot charge but 1c. So assuming a Ft. Worth grain concern buys No. 2 yellow corn from Kansas City at the ceiling of \$1.12, the Kansas City concern puts it thru the elevator and adds 1c elevation charge and \$1.25 profit, the Ft. Worth grain concern can add on 1.25c in selling you the corn, and if he puts it thru the elevator, another 1c. But if you sell this in carloads, according to my interpretation, any sale except to retailers, you cannot make any profit whatever.

On sacked corn you can add the replacement cost of the sacks plus 2c per bushel sacking charge.

On retail sales you can add 8c per bushel plus cost of sacks, sacking, and elevation, but retail sales must be made to ultimate users or feeders, so it is my interpretation that if you sell corn to a retail feed store or to anyone in less than carlots, you cannot add anything except these elevation and sacking charges.—Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n, G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Ft. Worth, Tex.

The Corn Ceiling Confusion

Grain & Feed Journals: Committee meetings, endless debates, bickerings and vetoing the Bankhead Bill all help to keep corn supplies in cribs and bins that should be turned into food—meat, meat products, eggs, poultry, milk and butterfat. With the corn market paralyzed, livestock not ready for market has to be shipped out where feeders are unable to get corn. Since very little corn has been available on the market for three weeks, many corn processors and mixed feed manufacturers are facing possible shut-downs, or reduced operations, until farm-held and terminal stocks of corn are thawed out so that movement through normal channels will start functioning again.

Price controls, crop loans, benefit payments, incentive payments, and what have you, are a maze of confusion, and until something constructive, practical and equitable is done, we will continue to be wandering around in the wilderness, daily jeopardizing our war food production program. With hogs selling at \$16 Chicago, surely the producer is not unreasonable when he feels that his corn is worth parity and the Commodity Credit Corporation is selling corn to processors at parity prices, or eight cents per bushel above the fixed ceiling price.

How the law can be interpreted to mean full parity for a Government Agency in the one case and 8c less for the farmer in the other case, is more of that hocus-pocus that producers want explained in the American way.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Wheat in Argentina

The dissatisfaction of producers is increased by the knowledge that wheat in the United States is worth about 17 pesos, compared to 6.75 in the Argentine, paid by the Grain Board, equivalent to 54.75c U. S.

Brazil is still the principal purchaser of Argentine wheat, with Spain running second. The United Kingdom, with a good crop of her own, is showing no interest in foreign wheat other than that available in Canada, with a geographical advantage over the River Plate but less advantage than usual in the matter of quality, this season's Argentine wheat being of very high grade.

Inferior wheat of previous crops, still in the hands of the Grain Board, has been made available for sale locally to stockmen in the drought-stricken areas where feed grain is needed.

The total supply from the last two crops, less 101,044,000 bus. for seed and domestic consumption, was 293,987,000 bus. available for export. Exports have been 9,958,000 bus., leaving 284,029,000 bus. still available at the opening of March.—Canadian Bureau of Statistics representative.

How to Get a Used Electric Motor

The War Production Board is doing its utmost to locate every idle electric motor and generator and get it back into active service. John Gammell, Chief of WPB's Electrical Equipment Branch, said Apr. 10 in a statement calling upon industry to cooperate with the Division by listing idle motors and making full use of its services in obtaining second-hand equipment.

"Failure to put idle equipment to work steps up the demand for new equipment and wastes manpower and plant facilities that are urgently needed for the war effort," Mr. Gammell said. "Steel, copper, aluminum and other critical materials are also wasted when new motors or generators are used instead of second-hand ones that could adequately do the job."

Restrictions on purchase orders for new motors and generators imposed by General Conservation Order L-221 as amended Jan. 15, Mr. Gammell pointed out, are designed to insure full use of second-hand equipment.

"To assist industry in locating idle motors and generators, the General Industrial Equipment Division has set up a Used Motor Unit in its Electrical Equipment Branch. The Unit has a file of about 30,000 used motors and generators including those listed by motor dealers with the OPA and those available in industrial plants. This file, which covers the entire country, is compiled from data received from the WPB field offices and directly from dealers and industrial plants and is kept currently up to date."

The foregoing points to a way out for grain elevator operators who have found it almost impossible to buy new electric motors, and who have been willing to buy used motors, but have failed to find the motor needed through the want-ad columns of the Journals.

Purchases by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture since Mar. 15, 1941, included 469,000,000 lbs. cheese, evaporated milk valued at \$143,111,-471, 118,831,460 lbs. edible linseed oil, \$10,-000,000 worth of orange juice, 7,067,057 cwt. dried beans, 37,620,000 lbs. mixed dairy feed, 3,119,100 lbs. fish meal, oats valued at \$247,-933, 109,500 bus. wheat, 455,691,256 lbs. corn starch. In addition the C. C. C. furnished 17,877,270 bus. corn, 6,700,000 lbs. field seeds and 2,131,084 bus. wheat.

Washington News

Flour mills have been asked by the War Food Administration to increase production 25 per cent over 1942.

The C.C.C. has stopped selling corn to distillers, as its owned stocks are near exhaustion.

Prentiss M. Brown told the Senate agriculture committee that the Pace bill would wreck the economic stabilization program.

Representatives of corn processors conferred with officials Apr. 13 to learn whether they were going to get corn promised by the C.C.C.

The vetoed Bankhead bill is kept alive by the veto of 62 to 23 referring it to the committee on agriculture and forestry of the Senate.

The O.P.A. in Supplemental Order 41, issued Apr. 10, provides for adjustment by sellers who have been found to have violated the Robinson-Patman Act.

On Apr. 8 priorities regulation No. 8 was again amended to eliminate requirements for reports on any of the 43 forms listed in Appendix A to that regulation.

Chester C. Davis has been appointed to head the newly created administration of food production and administration, taking those activities away from Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Representative Fred Bradley of Michigan on Apr. 13 called upon Congress to require that newspaper reporters be permitted to attend the allied nations food conference at Hot Springs, Va., beginning May 7.

Arthur Newhall on Apr. 5 was appointed executive director of the Combined Production and Resources Board, representing the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. The Canadian member is C. D. Howe.

Among the 36 industries named by the manpower commission for draft classification, as essential, are agricultural service, processing of food, production of industrial and agricultural equipment and production of machinery.

Claude R. Wickard, sec'y of agriculture, testified Apr. 12 before the senate agriculture committee in opposition to the Pace bill to include all of a farmer's labor costs in computations of parity. He said it would raise food costs 10 per cent.

Effective Apr. 16 a monthly allocation basis will control the movement of corn oil, soybean oil, cottonseed oil and peanut oil into commercial channels, Sec'y Wickard announced, under Food Distribution Order 29. Bakers have been complaining that they were not getting sufficient shortening.

George Livingston, economist and food consultant, has been placed in charge of the compliance division of the Great Lakes Regional office of the Food Distribution Administration. Livingston will direct enforcement of all allocation, reservation, limitation and conservation orders of the Food Distribution Administration and will supervise administration of the Commodity Exchange Act in the five states in the region—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

By an amendment of Priorities Regulation No. 11A, issued Apr. 1 by the War Production Board, Production Requirements Plan units which do not process the materials listed in Regulation No. 11, but purchase only fabricated items or materials other than those listed, may now apply, during the calendar quarter beginning Apr. 1, the ratings they were authorized to use by their first quarter PD25A and PD25F certificates to the same quantities of fabricated items and unlisted materials.

The War Labor Board has granted an exemption from the requirement that wage increases be subject to the Board's approval, by ruling that employers may grant increases which do not bring the wage or salary rate above 40c per hour, provided the increases are not used as a basis to increase price ceilings of a commodity or service involved. Under certain conditions local offices of the Wage and Hour Division have authority to grant permission for wage increases when appealed to by employers whose men threaten to leave for work in war plants.

The Bankhead-Steagall bill vetoed by the President reads as follows: That in determining the parity price or comparable price for any agricultural commodity, and in establishing, maintaining, or adjusting any maximum price or prices for any agricultural commodity, or for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or in substantial part from any agricultural commodity, no deduction shall be made by any agency of the Government for any subsidy payment, parity payment, conservation payment, incentive payment, or other payment made with respect to any agricultural commodity. The agencies of the Government having jurisdiction with respect to such prices and payments shall make such adjustment in any such prices heretofore determined or established as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Ceilings to Be Set on Agricultural Commodities

The President on Apr. 8 ordered that in the case of agricultural commodities the price administrator and the administrator of food production and distribution (hereinafter referred to as the food administrator) are directed, and in the case of other commodities the price administrator is directed to take immediate steps to place ceiling prices on all commodities affecting the cost of living.

Each of them is directed to authorize no further increases in ceiling prices except to the minimum extent required by law. Each of them is further directed immediately to use all discretionary powers vested in them by law to prevent further price increases direct or indirect, to prevent profiteering and to reduce prices which are excessively high, unfair or inequitable.

Nothing herein, however, shall be construed to prevent the food administrator and the price administrator, subject to the general policy directives of the economic stabilization director, from making such readjustments in price relationships appropriate for various commodities, or classes, qualities or grades thereof or for seasonal variations or for various marketing areas, or from authorizing such support prices, subsidies or other inducements as may be authorized by law and deemed necessary to maintain or increase production, provided that such action does not increase the cost of living.

Protein in Southwest Wheat

The average protein content of 3,559 cars of wheat tested during March by the Kansas City office of Kansas grain inspection department was 13.15% and 3,159 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.46%. The total of 6,718 cars tested by both departments averaged 12.86% protein, compared with 13.60% on 1,970 cars in March, 1942.

For the crop year to date—July through March—the Kansas department reports an average of 13.08% on 27,436 cars tested, against 13.10% on 20,593 cars in the same months a year ago, while the Missouri department averaged 12.73% on 16,637 cars in the nine months of the crop year, compared with 13.25% on 13,334 cars in a similar period a year ago.

A market average of 12.95% protein is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year of 44,073 cars, compared with 13.16% on 33,927 cars in the corresponding nine months of the preceding crop year.

Materials for Construction Eased

The W.P.B. Mar. 26 announced a simple plan for the allotment of controlled materials for certain types of construction costing less than \$10,000.

On Mar. 4, W.P.B. empowered Regional Offices to authorize the beginning of agricultural and many types of commercial construction costing less than \$10,000. It is for construction started under this delegation of authority that the simple procedure was established. Agricultural construction covered by the procedure includes barns, silos, and other farm buildings, while commercial construction includes such buildings as stores, garages, laundries, office buildings, warehouses, and similar structures.

No application to a claimant agency for allotment of controlled materials is necessary for construction of this type. Under the procedure now set up, a simplified PD-200-c form applicable to these cases will be used. This form, which is an application for priority assistance or application to begin construction without priority assistance, requires submission of a materials list.

The materials it is proposed to use are listed and the forms are filed with the War Production Board District Office. The forms then go to Regional Offices which make allotment of controlled materials and assign preference ratings on CMP-L-127 forms. Attached to this form is a copy of the builder's PD-200-c showing the materials which have been approved.

The two claimant agencies having jurisdiction over this type of construction, the Office of Food Administrator and the Office of Civilian Supply, W.P.B., have authorized Regional Directors to make the necessary allotments of controlled materials.

"First Seller" Ruled a "Manufacturer"

Effective Apr. 5 the O.P.A. has amended Sec. 1499.163 (a) (3) to provide that:

Any person making the first sale of an article of specified building materials and consumer goods covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 is considered the "manufacturer" under that regulation, the Office of Price Administration said today.

This redefinition of the term "manufacturer" makes the regulation known as Manufacturers' Maximum Prices for Specified Building Materials and Consumers' Goods other than Apparel applicable to all the manufacturing operations it was designed to cover and take care of certain conditions under which a technical exemption from this regulation has resulted.

Under Amendment No. 10, effective Apr. 5, 1943, "manufacturer" means the person who makes the first sale of an article listed in Appendix A of this regulation after the article has been completed to the point indicated by the terminology of the appendix.

Under the old definition, "manufacturer" meant a person operating an establishment which produces, fabricates, finishes or assembles a building material of consumers' goods.

Experience has shown that the original definition of manufacturer has limited the scope of the regulation to an extent not intended. Frequently the only persons who operated an establishment as originally described merely performed a labor service and made no sale of the article at all. In that event the regulation would not apply to the sale of the article at any point. Now, with the establishment of a maximum price on "the first sale," the tens of thousands of articles embraced by the appendix, ranging from steam boilers and window glass to furniture, men's tie clips and horseshoes, will be assured of control by this regulation.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Moscow, Ida., Mar. 22.—Joe McCowan, manager of Northwestern Seed Growers, Inc., reports the small seed sown last fall have failed to survive a severe winter. This is true of turnip, and rape crops.—F. K. H.

Jasper, Ind.—Damage from the March and April floods in Dubois County is estimated at about \$70,000. According to C. A. Nicholson, county agent, about 3,000 acres of the grain fields in the county were inundated.—W. B. C.

Kimball, O., Mar. 25.—Wheat not looking very good, considerable winter killed. Farmers will be very busy as spring is late and no plowing done in fall. Still corn to be husked.—Central Erie Supply & Elevator Ass'n, Elmer Ohlemacher, mgr.

Washington, Ind.—John McKee, county agent of Davies County, has completed a crop survey of the county. He reports about 50% crop damage to wheat, barley and winter oats due to severe freezes and thaws. Many fields are being reseeded with legume crops, that will produce.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Dr. Dines of the Texas Wheat Improvement Ass'n reports that fully 20% of Castro County has already been lost, while other sections in Hale, Deaf Smith, and Armstrong Counties show some improvement. Potter, Carson, and Gray Counties show increasing losses. Green bugs are diminishing over the entire area.

Pendleton, Ore., Mar. 24.—Below-zero temperature in January followed by the coldest March weather in 25 years killed one third of the winter wheat and one-half of the Austrian peas in Umatilla County, A.A.A. officials estimated after recent favorable growing conditions permitted an accurate survey of the damage. As a result the county, which normally ranks as one of the nation's largest fall wheat producing areas, will be seeded largely to spring wheat.—F. K. H.

Des Moines, Ia., Apr. 8.—In reviewing the Iowa crop season since last fall, the Weather Bureau in its annual survey stated, "Following the record freeze and snowstorm late in September, Indian summer dried 11% of the frosted corn so that there was little loss. Germination of seed corn was not much injured. The month of March was severe and wintry until near the close of the month. Oat seeding, sod plowing and corn husking were in progress the last week in March in southern and western parts of the state. Winter crops were well protected by the snow covering during the winter." vide grazing for next fall.—H. H. H.

Dodge City, Kan., Mar. 31.—Precipitation over most of western Kansas since January 1 has been almost negligible. The light snows that fell evaporated and added little moisture to the dry top soil. With warmer weather the past week, winter wheat is beginning to green, but at the same time drawing on the not too plentiful supply of subsoil moisture. Spring planting of oats and barley in most cases will not germinate until the spring rains fall. Should good spring rains over the plains area be delayed another two weeks, it is very likely that adverse crop reports will begin to circulate freely.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Helena, Mont., Apr. 6.—The period was colder and wetter than normal. Warm and cold months alternated with January and March abnormally cold. Snowfall was unusually heavy from November thru January, the latter month having the heaviest January snowfall of record. Mountain snowfall storage at the close of the period was well above normal as well as last year's pack, and assured a good supply of water for the irrigation season. Weather conditions were mostly favorable for completion of fall farm operations and development of winter grains. Sugar beet harvest and plowing were late with a little unfinished when all operations ceased around mid-November. Snow cover was adequate for protection of winter grains, except in the north-central part of the state where hard freezing occurred in January and March. Soils were reported well supplied with moisture for starting growth of vegetation.—W. E. Maughan, Weather Bureau, Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E.

Evansville, Ind.—Winter killing has not seriously injured southwestern Indiana's wheat crop, Dr. W. W. Worzella of the agronomy department of Purdue University stated after completing an extensive examination of fields thruout the area. "The top growth is still small but most of the plants are alive and are starting their spring growth," Dr. Worzella said. "Freezing injury to winter oats has been very serious. Winter barley stands that did not get a good growth last fall are injured but well developed barley and wheat crops have survived."—W. B. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 25.—The heavy snow and unusually cold weather in March delayed all field work. It may mean a reduction of the intended acreage of the earlier sown grains, such as spring wheat and oats, and increase the acreage to barley, flax, corn and soybeans. Frequent rains and wet fields a year ago delayed seeding to a late date, yet the final returns were very satisfactory. Most of the South Central States are lacking in surface moisture but are fairly well supplied with subsoil moisture. Conditions over the Northwest spring wheat states are unusually favorable this year. A good supply of subsoil moisture was collected last fall and the heavy snow during the winter together with spring rains will put the soil in excellent condition for the new crop.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 3.—C. M. Galvin, Chicago crop statistician with James E. Bennett & Co., estimates condition of winter wheat at 82% of normal, compared with 87 a year ago and 75 the 10-year average. Condition Dec. 1 was 88. Abandonment of acreage is not expected to exceed 8%, compared with 7% last season and a 10-year average of 19.7. Practically all states show normal condition or above, with the exception of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Washington and Oregon, where late seeding followed by sudden and sharp variations in temperatures resulted in substantial damage to young plants. Conditions in this respect were particularly unfavorable in Washington with some of its eastern areas reporting as much as 90% acreage loss. However, bulk of the acreage will be reseeded to spring wheat.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 7.—Sowing of oats and plowing became active during the week, and early farm operations got under way generally with considerable gardening and planting of potatoes in the south and some in the central. Oats are all sown, or seeding is well along over considerable of the central and south, but in some areas in the extreme north and in other scattered localities over the state none or only a small amount has been sown. Very little oats are up and they in the extreme south. Progress of winter wheat during the week ranged from poor to good, and condition of the crop likewise ranges from poor to good; the portion of the crop reported as being in poor condition is all in the southern half of the state. There is considerable winter damage indicated in localities. Top growth of winter wheat ranges from one to four inches; some of this growth has a poor color, and there are a few instances of still being brown. A good, warm rain is much needed to pack the ground and push growth. Delayed harvest of soybeans was being prosecuted in localities of the north where there is still some corn remaining to be harvested.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 10.—A Kansas wheat crop of 167,184,000 bus., the seventh largest on record, is indicated by the April 1 crop report issued today by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The report also shows farm wheat stocks of 59,965,000 bus., the largest farm reserves on record for April 1, a critical farm labor shortage, and farm wages the highest on record. Winter wheat has apparently come through the winter in good condition and abandonment of seeded acreage has been relatively light. Surface soil was quite dry on April 1, but the supply of subsoil moisture was generally favorable. Cold weather, the past month, delayed seedbed preparation and the seeding of spring grains. Volunteer wheat is in poor condition and it appears the acreage to be harvested for grain this year will be small compared with the 945,000 acres harvested for grain in 1942. Abandonment of winter wheat, altho greater than a year ago, has been considerably below average. No severe losses have occurred from winter killing, altho a considerable acreage, particularly in south central and southeastern counties, is badly infested with Hessian fly and numerous fields have been abandoned and planted to spring crops.—Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 10.—Light showers totaling .39 of an inch yesterday were very beneficial to oats, wheat, grass seed and pastures, as high winds had dried out the top soil. Plowing is well under way, some have finished as conditions generally have been most favorable. Condition of the small acreage of wheat is fair to good, considerable winter damage in some localities; more moisture and good growing weather are needed.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 10.—The weather thruout the Northwest has been warm and dry during the past week so that planting of flax may not be far away in the southern sections, in fact, some seeding has been done in Iowa. In the Red River Valley much of the good land is at present flooded. This will delay planting of crops and may be favorable to a larger flax acreage. In California indications still point to a record crop of flaxseed, altho some damage has been done in the Imperial Valley by insects which attack the bolls of the flaxseed plant.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 10.—In this wonderful country of ours, Central Indiana, we always raise a good crop of soft, red wheat. I haven't driven much, but I came up from Florida a week ago and south of the Ohio River the wheat looked better than it did on this side. I drove to Indianapolis last week, thru good wheat country, and the wheat just doesn't seem to be there, it is awfully short, seemed to be splotches in every field where the wheat froze out and had blown away. My guess is the powers that be will regret hiring farmers not to sow wheat, before this war is over.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—On the basis of reports on conditions and abandonment about April 1, the 1943 Oklahoma wheat crop is indicated at 49,400,000 bus. compared with 57,370,000 bus. produced in 1942 and 47,441,000 bus. the ten-year (1932-41) average. The indicated yield per planted acre is 13.0 bus. compared with 15.1 in 1942 and 9.5 the 1932-41 average. Despite an unusually small amount of winter moisture in the western half of the state, the condition of wheat on April 1 was relatively high and the indicated crop is slightly above average. Green bugs were reported over a wide area during the first week in April but had not caused much abandonment of acreage prior to April 1. Damage from an infestation of red spider was also reported in the Panhandle area. Rains on April 8 and 9 greatly improved moisture conditions, especially in the western area.—K. D. Blood, J. W. Whittier, Agri. Statistician.

Springfield, Ill., April 13.—Illinois winter wheat production outlook for the third smallest crop in the 78 years of record, above-average abandonment, and present large farm reserves of corn, oats, and soybeans are the outstanding features of the April 1st report of the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture. On April 1 farm field work was later than usual with the exception of oats seeding in the southern two-thirds of the State, but conditions since the first of the month have been nearly ideal for the rapid advancement of all farm work. Loss of winter wheat and winter barley is indicated to be heavier than usual due to continued cold winter weather and heaving from freezing and thawing temperatures in March. Many fields of clover and alfalfa suffered either spotted or total winter killing. Condition of winter wheat and rye on April 1 was below average and below that of a year ago, but above normal temperatures and scattered showers since that date have improved the crops materially. In the northern third of the State spring work was more delayed than elsewhere due to continued cool weather, more surface soil moisture, and the necessity of finishing the harvesting of numerous fields of corn and soybeans. Illinois winter wheat production prospect is 17,220,000 bus. compared with 12,623,000 produced last year and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 35,291,000 bus. The acreage of winter wheat seeded last fall was estimated at 1,148,000, one percent less than the previous record low acreage of 1,160,000 seeded in the fall of 1941. The 10-year average is 2,052,000 acres seeded. Last fall's low seeded acreage was the result of continued low AAA allotments at seeding time, the disappointing 1942 crop, and the wartime need for more soybeans. Early-season reports point to an 8 percent abandonment of seeded winter wheat acreage against the 10-year average of 4.4 percent. The large abandonment of 16.3 percent in 1942 was partially due to the adversely wet harvest season. Rye condition at 83 percent is 4 points below a year ago and 3 points below average.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Apr. 9.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the indicated production of winter wheat in leading states, in thousand bushels, as follows:

	Apr. 1	1942 Harvest	Avg. 1930-39
Ohio	26,288	36,183	40,813
Indiana	16,538	13,775	30,083
Illinois	17,220	12,623	36,095
Michigan	13,932	15,120	16,674
Missouri	15,312	9,035	27,594
Nebraska	45,988	68,760	41,059
Kansas	167,134	206,661	131,782
Oklahoma	49,400	57,300	47,981
Texas	31,419	47,438	31,360
Montana	26,548	34,731	10,005
Washington	22,324	46,880	24,562
Oregon	9,632	17,841	12,404

The total indicated production of winter wheat is 558,551,000 bus. against 703,253,000 bus. in 1942.

The condition of rye Apr. 1 was 82.2%, against 87% a year ago. The condition of wheat is not stated but the expected yield is 14.9 bus. per acre, against 18.3 a year ago.

The loss of acreage due to winter losses and diversion is indicated at 10.4%, compared with the 6.7% indicated on Dec. 1, 1942, and the 7.0% 1942 abandonment.

Stocks on Farms Apr. 1

Crop—	1932-41	1942	—1943—
U. S.:	1000 bus.	1000 bus.	*Pct. 1000bus.
Corn	935,080	1,289,588	48.4
Wheat	138,521	269,145	33.4
Oats	377,417	432,020	37.4

*Per cent of previous year's crop.

Ample Top and Subsoil Moisture in Northwest

The April 5th Crop Report of the Occident Elevator Division of Russell-Miller Milling Co., says, for the last two years, in making our first crop report for the season, we have stressed the fact that moisture conditions were good. This year that statement still holds good.

It is difficult to forecast what the increase in acreage will be in different grains, but the general tone of our reports indicate that the farmers are going to put in the biggest acreage of all kinds of grain that is possible. We have had reports indicating an increase in wheat acreage from 5% to 30%, and our guess is that if the season is not too late, there will be an increase of about 10% over last year's acreage. There will also be a large increase in flax acreage. It should average 20% over last year's acreage, taking the territory as a whole.

In Montana some seeding is reported on high ground and with favorable weather seeding would be general outside of the northern tier of counties.

Since the Tydings Amendment to the Selective Service Act went into effect last November about 500,000 essential men in agriculture have been deferred from military service and placed in Class II-C or III-C. Selective Service reports the local boards are classifying farm men into II-C and III-C at the rate of nearly 6,500 a day. Selective Service estimates that by the end of this year more than 3 million men will have been placed in the agricultural deferment classification.

Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	276,199	185,909	942,997	540,824
Chicago	10,387,000	6,766,000	5,530,000	5,736,000
Ft. William	5,517	34,913	2,699	38,483
Ft. Worth	438,000	96,600	198,000	124,500
Indianapolis	2,400,000	2,250,000	1,414,000	1,462,000
Kan. City	3,774,000	3,238,500	3,715,500	1,995,000
Milwaukee	991,900	849,400	226,200	679,900
New Orleans	200,092	237,523	185,155	122,570
Omaha	2,800,272	2,150,993	3,736,753	2,840,338
Peoria	3,935,660	3,674,200	2,022,660	1,577,500
Portland	119,618	54,803	.....	.....
St. Joseph	934,500	693,000	609,000	313,500
St. Louis	1,956,300	2,286,000	2,586,000	994,500
Seattle	28,200	13,500	.....	.....
Spokane	94,500	255,000	.....	.....
Superior	381,247	603,985	2,145	11,230
Toledo	1,036,800	933,000	518,400	441,000
Wichita	8,000	.....	4,800	.....

Copper sulphate was placed under nationwide ceilings Mar. 29 calculated on a basic price of \$5 per 100 lbs. for 99 per cent crystals. It is used largely as a fungicide and insecticide. Under M. P. R. 354 the effective date is Apr. 3 as to manufacturers and May 3 as to other persons.

Soybean Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	.....	.....	500	.....
Chicago	1,221,000	447,000	415,000	476,000
Indianapolis	104,000	37,500	33,000	38,500
Kan. City	1,209,600	.....	1,649,600	.....
Milwaukee	40,890	4,230	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	19,200	.....
Omaha	444,000	16,500	204,000	.....
Peoria	538,500	145,000	699,500	127,750
St. Joseph	73,500	18,000	36,000	1,500
St. Louis	1,082,000	24,000	555,200	11,200
Toledo	449,600	188,800	69,000	62,400

Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	95,910	14,325	91,021	86,052
Chicago	1,785,000	1,108,000	421,000	412,000
Ft. William	3,752,530	412,903	825,522	887,970
Ft. Worth	49,600	.....	51,200	20,800
Hutchinson	13,750	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City	384,000	363,200	238,400	281,200
Milwaukee	2,189,400	2,191,180	1,172,500	938,000
Omaha	536,000	217,600	528,000	203,200
Peoria	464,600	302,000	157,200	120,400
Portland	154,431	19,337	.....	.....
St. Joseph	80,500	33,250	31,500	14,000
St. Louis	332,800	225,600	113,600	51,200
Seattle	92,800	24,000	.....	.....
Spokane	324,800	72,000	.....	.....
Superior	87,843	127,447	272,002	363,746
Toledo	276,000	69,000	213,000	6,000

Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	3,529	38,581	8,029	165,780
Chicago	29,000	174,000	88,000	211,000
Ft. William	94,063	238,818	46,066	27,942
Ft. Worth	6,000	.....	.....	3,000
Indianapolis	.....	42,000	5,000	21,000
Kan. City	312,000	51,000	67,500	62,500
Milwaukee	10,570	27,180	3,755	164,405
New Orleans	14,972	.....	1,500	.....
Omaha	291,200	84,000	257,750	107,933
Peoria	21,600	87,600	3,600	8,400
Portland	1,483	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	36,000	1,500	19,500	3,000
St. Louis	39,200	91,500	58,500	55,500
Seattle	4,500	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	174,096	79,619	37,617	86,103
Toledo	238,165	111,000	.....	1,500

Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	1,785,782	1,428,695	3,498,205	3,729,347
Chicago	2,695,000	576,000	3,012,000	2,834,000
Ft. William	3,396,218	9,195,021	2,009,488	1,945,227
Ft. Worth	1,054,200	1,148,200	233,800	588,000
Hutchinson	1,051,650	3,511,350	.....	.....
Indianapolis	713,000	181,000	667,000	115,000
Kan. City	13,334,400	3,436,800	8,743,100	1,571,260
Milwaukee	248,060	1,570	117,600	28,000
New Orleans	14,000	.....	9,600	60,670
Omaha	2,313,373	753,993	2,509,107	396,660
Peoria	753,200	90,000	1,073,500	228,200
Portland	889,478	411,399	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,108,800	419,200	984,000	259,200
St. Louis	4,963,000	751,500	4,102,500	720,000
Seattle	1,308,000	543,000	.....	.....
Spokane	.....	1,335,000	.....	.....
Superior	2,993,282	1,839,095	849,448	332,860
Toledo	1,127,100	1,148,800	540,600	704,000
Wichita	1,735,700	747,200	1,489,200	812,800

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Portland, Ore., Mar. 26.—From reports given at quarterly meeting of Pacific Northwest Advisory Board, F. T. Westmeyer, sec'y of the Board, said there is a sharp rise in the need for cars for grain, as farmers are now moving their wheat on more advantageous market prices.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 8.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Apr. 1, compared with the preceding week, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 2,049,572 (1,966,960); oats, 1,629,709 (1,621,221); barley, 1,512,926 (1,113,555); rye, 90,356 (73,463); flaxseed, 17,927 (7,852).—S. A. Cadmore, M. A., Dominion statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 27.—According to our estimates 31,400,000 gross bushels of domestic flaxseed have been marketed from the 1942 crop up to date. Imports during the same period have been 3,985,200 gross bushels. It will be recalled that the Government's Dec. 1 estimate of flaxseed production in the United States was 40,660,000 net bushels.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during March, 1943, as compared to March, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 2,251,510 (149,205); corn, 71,028 (43,254); oats, 18,474 (6,961); shipments, wheat, 2,538,879 (70,865); corn, 89,531 (16,579); oats, 18,223 (9,150); barley, 646 (696); soybeans, 1,994.—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Farm stocks of corn were reported at 8,152,000 bus., somewhat more than a year ago, but about 4 per cent less than the 10-year average. Farm stocks of wheat were indicated at 8,606,000 bus., 2 per cent less than a year ago, but about 30 per cent more than the ten-year (1932-41) average. Oat stocks on farms April 1 were indicated to be about 28 per cent below the ten-year (1932-41) average.—K. D. Blood, J. W. Whittier, Agri. Statisticians.

Springfield, Ill., April 12.—Stocks of soybeans on Illinois farms April 1 at 17,711,000 bus. are the largest on record, 29 percent larger than a year ago, and make up nearly 31 percent of the farm stocks throughout the Nation. Farm reserves of corn and oats are 28 percent and 11 percent respectively above average. Present farm holdings of wheat are less than half of average due to the small crops and low quality in 1942. April 1st stocks of grains on Illinois farms with 1942 stocks in parentheses follow: Corn 217,283,000 bu. (236,942,000); wheat 1,923,000 bu. (4,805,000); oats 48,049,000 bu. (53,713,000); and soybeans 17,711,000 bu. (13,747,000).—A. J. Surrat, Sr. Agricultural Statistician.

Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	101,182	89,906	268,991	242,072
Chicago	1,097,000	1,177,000	1,096,000	1,749,000
Ft. William	3,570,093	949,715	2,674,560	1,395,784
Ft. Worth	216,000	.....	150,000	40,000
Indianapolis	508,000	566,000	738,000	604,000
Kan. City	498,000	262,000	574,000	240,000
Milwaukee	11,300	22,600	15,200	77,900
New Orleans	9,952	17,432	9,734	34,366
Omaha	860,000	372,000	865,460	324,185
Peoria	196,000	124,000	182,000	82,800
Portland	191,209	46,665	.....	.....
St. Joseph	546,000	342,000	100,000	190,000
St. Louis	986,000	376,000	648,000	308,000
Seattle	122,000	62,000	.....	.....
Spokane	174,000	54,000	.....	.....
Superior	166,253	.....	417,089	12,038
Toledo	1,022,090	233,100	615,000	218,400
Wichita	10,200	.....	10,200	.....

Winnipeg closed each day at ceilings of 51½ for oats, 66½ for rye, and 64½ for barley.
Corn closed each day at ceilings of 98 for Kansas City, and 101 for Milwaukee and Chicago.

Incentive Payments

What has been planted in this country is now fruiting. Its fruit is disrespect for what is promulgated by the federal government.

Dodging orders is the rule of the day. Time was when a federal regulation commanded obedience. Now it is likely to be ignored or violated, and even by what we call the best people.

For a dozen years the people of this country have not only been taught to dodge, but have even been coerced into doing so. The AAA made, well, not too particular, more farmers than can be counted to pick off easy money; labor policies encouraged the illegal occupation of private property, set the racketeer up in business, and developed among workers a get-the-most-for-the-least attitude that hampers production; the WPA, the Food Stamp plan and the unemployment insurance showed many people how to live on public bounty, to hide work and to hide assets; a place at the public trough has been easy of access, and the people have been demoralized by easy money. The racketeers in labor and industry have joined the racketeers in politics and government to fleece the people, with impunity.

And now comes the pay-off. With the emergency of war requirements demanding rationing, rationing fails to function to a degree that is alarming. Should that occasion any surprise, in view of what has been done to what we used to know as public standards of uprightness and just plain common honesty?—*The Corn Belt Farm Dailies.*

Canadian Marketing Program

Producers will have the choice of selling their wheat within the quota on the open market or accepting the Wheat Board initial payment of 90c with a participation certificate. As announced in January, marketings of 1943-44 will be restricted to 14 bus. per authorized acre, which will mean that the total marketings allowable will be about equal to the 280 million bus. which the Wheat Board agreed to accept this year. The only change in the wheat policy as compared to a year ago, is that deliveries will not be restricted to new crop wheat. This will mean that producers, commencing Aug. 1, can deliver 1942 wheat on their 1943 quota, provided there is elevator space to take care of this movement. The authorized acreage for each farm in 1943-44 will be the same as in 1942-43, altho a reduction of wheat acreage of 3 million acres is hoped for.

On Apr. 6 the government announced some changes in connection with coarse grains. The ceiling price of 66.625c is being removed from rye. The reason for this is, that out of a crop of 23 million bus., only about one million bushels goes into domestic consumption, so that an increase in rye prices would have very little effect on the general price structure in Canada, and, with ceiling removed, producers will be able to secure any benefits accruing from export markets. The problem of oats and barley is the most troublesome one. The government wish to see that the full advantage of export markets will be shared by growers on any surplus which is available for export but at the same time, it is the opinion of the government that ceiling prices must be maintained in order that there may be no disturbance of the basis of livestock production.

As a result of the increased acreage of oats and barley last season and the better than average yields, western Canada produced 508 million bus. of oats as compared to 178 million bus. the previous year. The production of barley was 255 million bus. as compared with 95 million bus. the previous season. In spite of a sharp increase in feed demands in western Canada, it is estimated that we could export 200 million bus. of coarse grains and still be able to take care of Canadian domestic requirements. The proportion of this surplus which will be actually shipped during the balance of the season, will be governed by shipping facilities, and the trend of prices in United States.—James Richardson & Sons.

Castor Beans a War Crop

Castor beans at present are primarily a war emergency crop in the United States. Several hundred acres were grown in southeastern Illinois in 1942 under government contract, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres are allocated for Illinois. The crop can be grown successfully thruout the southern half of the state. Most of the acreage will be in small parcels because of the labor required for harvesting.

When World War II engulfed India, Malaya, and the Americas, the United States lost not only its main source of rubber but also its source of tung oil and castor beans.

Castor oil is valuable as a lubricant for engines and machinery for its heat resisting qualities.

The University of Illinois has issued Circular 551 giving information on growing and harvesting.

Russian Wheat Area Changing Hands

Recovery by the Red Army of the rich wheat lands of North Caucasus and eastern Ukraine is a highlight of developments in the world wheat situation the past month. If these gains can be held through the summer of 1943 the results may be threefold. Firstly, the Nazis will be robbed of the harvest on which they have doubtless counted and which they so badly need; secondly, the Soviet Union will be closer to a state of self-sufficiency in wheat supplies; and thirdly, some of the shipping space that might have been used to carry wheat and flour to Russia will be available for the transport of other materials of war.

The areas which the Nazis are so hurriedly vacating are devoted largely to the production of the winter variety of wheat which is seeded in the fall and lies dormant under the snow until the following spring. On the assumption that wheat was sown last fall the Russians will get the 1943 harvest and will have an opportunity to sow spring wheat on acreage not planted in the fall or damaged by the movement of war machines. In earlier years the North Caucasus grew a considerable volume of spring wheat, and it was from this section that the famous Kubanka variety of durum wheat, well known in North America, came.

Latest war maps indicate that the Red Army has recaptured all territory lost in North Caucasus, an area estimated to be roughly the equal of the States of Iowa and Kansas combined, with a wheat acreage comparable to the wheat area of Kansas or last year's wheat acreage in Saskatchewan. Next to the Ukraine, the North Caucasus region was, before the war, the most important winter wheat section of the Soviet Union and in 1938 accounted for 24 per cent of the total winter wheat acreage in the U.S.S.R. As we have pointed out, however, it is equally capable of producing spring wheat altho the winter varieties give a higher yield per acre.

But the Red Army's advance does not stop at borders of North Caucasus. It is now swinging through the Ukraine toward the Dnieper river and into territory which also produces a large volume of wheat. Here again winter wheat is the chief type produced with about half the wheat acreage of the Ukraine lying east of the Dnieper. In this region, as in North Caucasus, surplus wheat is produced for export or for shipment to the deficiency areas of the U.S. S.R. These areas have the advantage also of an early harvest and the gathering of small grains in North Caucasus is usually well advanced by the end of July.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The American Standards Ass'n has elected four directors for a 3-year term. They are J. T. Barron, nominated by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; C. C. Gill, nominated by the Ass'n American Railroads; Robert G. Griswold, nominated by the American Gas Ass'n, and Alvah Small, nominated by the National Safety Council.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-B contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

The Goerz Fireproof Elevator at Newton, Kan.

Newton, Harvey Co., Kan. is at the crossing of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. with the Missouri Pacific, R. R. hence advantageous receiving and shipping facilities are at hand, and here we find the 1,700,000 bu. concrete elevator of the Goerz Flour Mills Co., which is formed of 18 cylindrical reinforced concrete bins 21 ft. in diameter, and 24 interstice bins, all 120 ft. high.

A single wide conveyor belt carries grain from the head of the 10,000 bu. elevator through the long cupola surmounting the storage to any of the 42 bins. A similar belt operated through a tunnel underneath the storage bins carries grain back to the boot of the single leg from which the grain is transferred to the cleaning house adjoining the mill. The large leg with its reinforced concrete casing and 72 in. head pulley quickly elevates the largest carload and expedites the filling and discharging of every bin.

CCC Loans on Corn

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that Commodity Credit Corporation through March 31, had completed 46,013 loans on 54,151,145 bushels of 1942 corn in the amount of \$41,864,147.55. The average amount advanced was 77 cents per bushel. On that same date last year 91,849 loans had been completed on 95,297,470 bus. Loans completed by States:

States in which Loans Originated	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Delaware	3	1,065	\$ 1,022.16
Illinois	6,212	9,083,835	7,250,738.22
Indiana	573	662,262	535,305.53
Iowa	24,740	29,460,039	22,468,361.80
Kansas	796	791,122	639,606.61
Kentucky	19	87,746	78,971.40
Maryland	2	1,126	1,092.61
Michigan	23	11,176	9,120.48
Minnesota	1,113	1,138,198	883,832.37
Missouri	1,385	1,269,001	1,048,684.66
Nebraska	9,325	9,788,491	7,580,169.51
Ohio	190	144,292	121,231.33
South Dakota ..	1,632	1,712,792	1,296,010.87
Total	46,013	54,151,145	\$41,864,147.55

Combined Farm and Warehouse Loans Outstanding on Other 1942 Loan Programs:

	Loans	Bushels	Amount
Barley	10,854	9,629,509	\$5,090,222.04
Flaxseed	3,873	963,922	2,138,596.24
Grain Sorghums ..	29	42,287	21,754.13
Rye	7,051	4,681,472	2,792,438.72

Deferment List Revised

Revised lists of activities essential to carrying on the war, including a detailed index of products, services, and facilities involved, have been issued by the War Manpower Commission.

The 35 groups of essential activities, certified by the War Manpower Commission since July, 1942, have been indexed to show the particular industries and services included.

This rearrangement of the Selective Service bulletins means that the information in the hands of local boards will be in conformity with the information in the hands of the U. S. Employment Service and all the other units of the War Manpower Commission. This is designed to facilitate interchange of information with reference to activities and its application to individual cases.

The lists are being used by Selective Service local boards in considering requests for occupational deferment of men liable for military service.

The U. S. Employment offices are using the data (1) to determine which employing establishment should have priority in the referral of workers for job openings and (2) to enable them to determine from which type of activity workers may be transferred without disrupting war production or community facilities.

The essentiality of an establishment in each case will depend on its meeting one or more of the following requirements:

- Fulfilling a contract of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or other Government agencies engaged directly in the war effort;
- Performing governmental services directly concerned with promoting or facilitating war production;
- Performing a service, governmental or private, directly concerned with the maintenance of indispensable civilian activities, health, safety, welfare, or security;
- Supplying material under subcontracts for contracts included in A, B, or C above;

E. Producing raw materials, manufacturing materials, supplies or equipment or performing services necessary for the fulfillment of contracts (including necessary clothing and other supplies required by workers employed on these contracts) included in A, B, C or D above.

Among the occupations specified are grain and feed mill operator, millwright, grain smelter. Altho "grain elevator operator, supervising," is mentioned, the Manpower Commission had insufficient information to prepare a complete definition and code. The tentative definition is "Supervises workers who operate elevator, suction or other conveyer systems to load grain into storage tanks and to transfer it from storage tanks to milling department or into box cars."

Operation of flour mills, feed mills and grain elevators would come under Section C in the foregoing, as essential.

CCC Loans on Wheat

The Department of Agriculture has reported that through March 31, Commodity Credit Corporation made 533,693 loans on 406,204,108 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$459,010,711.84. The wheat loans made include 184,042,578 bus. stored on farms and 222,161,530 bus. stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.13 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. Liquidations to date amounted to 84,923,102 bus. of which 2,378,778 bushels were delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation. Loans completed, and liquidations by States follow:

	Loans Completed Bushels	Liquidations (bus.) Redemp-tions	Deliv-eries
Ala.	1,247	.....	.....
Ark.	1,719	662	.....
Calif.	3,088,392	838,167	30,794
Colo.	10,821,089	2,101,272	54,343
Del.	433,196	287,735	.....
Idaho	7,962,782	2,138,079	6,632
Ill.	3,845,728	1,186,312	39,110
Ind.	2,509,226	1,729,748	16,650
Iowa	1,889,455	84,590	5,882
Kan.	87,919,262	19,122,051	97,757
Ky.	815,061	463,409	.....
Md.	1,367,740	903,699	.....
Mich.	603,864	385,678	1,425
Minn.	7,484,224	472,804	.....
Mo.	3,198,266	1,148,930	3,801
Mont.	34,490,972	8,001,626	.....
Neb.	36,224,845	6,038,564	435,053
N. J.	65,385	29,390	.....
New Mex.	2,072,013	586,249	.....
N. Y.	445,725	134,882	.....
N. Car.	96,220	17,739	.....
N. Dak.	63,824,488	8,697,152	.....
Ohio	3,854,141	3,018,295	136
Okla.	34,343,617	7,032,816	20,656
Ore.	13,421,317	969,070	948,343
Penna.	861,475	201,677	19,121
S. Car.	1,048	.....	.....
S. Dak.	16,710,871	1,787,938	.....
Tenn.	637,817	605,742	.....
Texas	31,563,544	6,177,039	71,579
Utah	344,686	473,040	.....
Va.	381,348	125,054	26,905
Wash.	32,156,627	7,720,350	567,463
W. Va.	16,401	13,024	.....
Wis.	1,365	.....	.....
Wyo.	2,053,952	151,534	32,111
Total	406,204,108	82,544,324	2,378,778

Farm Labor 659,000 Under Prewar Average

The farmers of the United States entered the new crop season this year, when a new all-time high production record is being demanded, with a labor force which is numerically the smallest on record and far less than normally effective, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of The National Industrial Conference Board.

Fully 125,000 fewer hired hands were at work on the farms than in the 1935-1939 period, while the number of farm family workers was more than half a million below the comparable 1935-1939 average. Total agricultural employment, including both family workers and hired help, in February of this year was about 90,000 below last year.

This numerical reduction has been accompanied by a sharply lowered level of efficiency per worker because of losses of skilled able-bodied farmers to the military forces and war industries, and their replacement by less experienced farm hands, women, and youths below draft age.



Reinforcing of Mat Under Concrete Storage Bins of Goerz Elevator at Newton, Kan.
(See Outside Front Cover)

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Camden, Ark.—The Camden Hatchery & Feed Co. has leased a building formerly occupied by a motor company and will use the building for distribution of feed, flour, fertilizer and hay. B. T. Fooks has been named president of the feed company.—J. H. G.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Whyte Feed Mills, one of the oldest firms of its kind in southeast Arkansas, has filed notice with the Sec'y of State for Arkansas that it is surrendering its charter and has ceased to operate as a corporation.—J. H. G.

Stuttgart, Ark.—When J. H. Crawford, field inspector of the Stuttgart Production Credit Ass'n checked rice in the bin at a local warehouse at James Hanson's request in the fall of 1942 he found that the amount on hand tallied with the warehouse records of receipt, but not with weight tickets from the city scales at Hazen, he testified at the hearing on revocation of Hanson's probation held recently before Federal Judge Lemley. Rice delivered by employees of Hanson to the warehouse measured 218 bus. less than the amount weighed on the city scale at Hazen as the rice truck was enroute to the warehouse, Crawford said. Petition for ending the probation was filed after Hanson had been indicted by the Prairie County Grand Jury on a charge of fatally shooting Roosevelt Robinson, 30-year-old Negro employee on Hanson's farm last January. Hanson had charged Robinson with theft of rice which the Negro had been sent to the warehouse to deliver, and testimony was introduced at the probation hearing regarding disposition of the rice and a confession of the theft which Robinson is reported to have made.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Hollywood, Cal.—The two buildings of the Lankershim Grain Co. were destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$2,000.

Fresno, Cal.—Plans have been completed to entertain a large gathering of grain and feed men at the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n annual convention, to be held here Apr. 16-17. I. J. Strommes, sec'y, stated the two-day program was completed, and will be streamlined to conform with war-time demands. However, the many important issues that confront the grain and feed trade today will be discussed, a fact that will attract one of the largest gatherings for a similar conclave in many years, he anticipates.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—All restrictions on the marketing of durum wheat under the quota system in effect on grain in Canada were removed the closing week of March, effective for the remainder of the crop year or until July 31, 1943.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has announced the drawback to millers of Canada on deliveries of flour and wheat products for domestic consumption in the month of March will be based on an average of 97½¢ a bushel for No. 1 northern wheat at Fort William or Port Arthur. The drawback is being paid to millers in order to protect them against squeezes from the ceiling on flour in effect in Canada on domestic consumption. The amount of the drawback reached a new high for March since the start of the plan owing to sharp advances in Canadian wheat prices.

Fort William, Ont.—Basil Schillings of Vickers Heights, employed by the Searle Grain Co., is the father of triplets, two boys and a girl, who arrived at the McKellar Hospital Apr. 8. The young mother, who is 21, and the babies are doing nicely. The Schillings have three other children.

Vancouver, B. C.—Charles C. Castle, 83, a former grain commissioner for Canada and a pioneer in western Canada's grain trade and farming, who played a prominent part in the organization of the great elevator system that features the prairies, died recently. At the turn of the century he was engaged by the federal government to organize the grain elevator system in Canada.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board Apr. 2 advised grain shipping companies and railroads of a change in shipping policy for two or three weeks involving preference to the shipment of oats and barley over wheat to the lakehead except under certain specified instances. It said that a considerable quantity of oats and barley is needed for export shipment to the United States for clearance at the opening of navigation as well as shipment to eastern Canada.

Ottawa, Ont.—The house of commons, Apr. 10, gave a third reading to a bill amending the wheat Acreage Reduction Act. The bill provides for continuation of payment of \$2 an acre for wheat land converted to other crops in the crop year of 1943-44 but drops additional payments for production of certain crops on this land. Agri. Minister Gardiner said the wheat acreage reduction measure made provision for payments on rye seeded in 1941 and harvested in 1942 and on grass seeded prior to 1942.

COLORADO

La Junta, Colo.—Grains, altho in a farming section, are getting scarce. Small dealers without storage probably will be forced out of business.—Daniher & Dewese.

ILLINOIS

Minier, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a 15-h.p. motor to replace its engine.

Williamsfield, Ill.—Everett Pittard has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

West Salem, Ill.—George Couch & Sons have added an addition to their office adjoining their elevator.

Cissna Park, Ill.—The Cissna Park Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. has purchased a new 14-inch hammer mill which replaces a smaller one.

Dakota, Ill.—The H. A. Hillmer Co. is wrecking its small elevator on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. and will continue to operate its larger elevator.

Mineral, Ill.—Oscar Western is new manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Harley Reider who resigned to take up farming.

Sibley, Ill.—Sibley Grain Co. is installing a water-tight pit and renewing elevator buckets and relining spouts. Eikenberry Const. Co. is doing the work.

Elliott, Ill.—The Elliott Elvtr. Co. recently declared a 20 per cent dividend on its earnings for the past year. O. J. Hatteberg is manager of the elevator.

Warsaw, Ill.—The cob house of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. was damaged by fire Mar. 27. The blaze was quickly extinguished and the loss was small.

Litchfield, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator has built a new steel grain bin adjoining its large elevator. The elevator office recently was ransacked by prowlers.

Vandalia, Ill.—The Elam Grain Co. has closed for the duration, B. M. Campbell, manager, has announced. Mr. Campbell has returned to St. Louis.

Cropsey, Ill.—The Cropsey Co-operative Grain Co. has received a carload of lumber which will be made up into hog houses, Homer Sturm, manager, has announced.

Tipton (St. Joseph p.o.), Ill.—Claude McElwee is new manager of the Ogden & Burt elevator, succeeding James Towner, manager for many years who recently retired from active work.

Shabbona, Ill.—Construction bids for erection of a hemp plant here will be received in Washington Apr. 13, it has been announced by Samuel H. McCrory, director of C.C.C.'s Hemp division.

Kirkland, Ill.—Construction bids will be received at Washington, D. C., Apr. 13 for the erection of the hemp plant to be built here, Samuel H. McCrory, director of the C.C.C.'s Hemp division, has announced.

Minonk, Ill.—Following the signing of a sufficient amount of acreage for hemp raising in this area, it was announced at a mass meeting in the high school auditorium by A.A.A. officials that a hemp processing plant will be built here.

Paris, Ill.—The Illinois Cereal Co. is overhauling its plant, putting on a new roof, installing new spouting and building an additional loading dock with a new switch track to serve it. Eikenberry Const. Co. is doing the work.

Woodhull, Ill.—Among improvements to be made at the Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co. elevator this spring will be enlarging of the basement, installing a new furnace, constructing a septic tank and building a vault in which to keep company records.

Brothers (Oakwood p.o.), Ill.—Rogers Grain Co. will build a water-tight pit and revamp its equipment, installing one large leg to replace four small legs, and replace its belt conveyor with a spiral conveyor. Eikenberry Const. Co. has the contract.

Sycamore, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. was host to its patrons at a theatre party Mar. 25. Invitations were issued for the occasion, an annual event with the grain company, and an excellent program was enjoyed by several hundred guests.

Monticello, Ill.—W. L. Finson, 72, prominent grain and coal dealer, died, recently, after a long illness. Mr. Finson established his grain and coal business here in 1907, and it has been operated continuously since that time. His son, Charles, has been associated with him in recent years.

Carlyle, Ill.—The Hallerman Elevator has been sold to the Huegely Milling Co. of Nashville, owner of the local Beckemeyer feed store. The elevator which has been closed since the death of the late Herman Hallerman, will resume operation with Vernie Hustedde in charge. A coal yard will be in connection with the elevator and operated by Melvin Vierrieger.

Tilden, Ill.—A broken ball-bearing caused a break-down and explosion in a feed mill at the Tilden Mill & Elevtr. Co. elevator operated by R. V. Robertson recently.—H. H. H.

Lexington, Ill.—One of the four hemp plants for which construction bids will be received Apr. 13 at Washington, will be located here, Samuel H. McCrory, director of the C.C.C.'s Hemp division, has announced.

Rock Falls, Ill.—The McCarthy Feed Co. has been merged with the Fox Chemical Co., Des Moines, Ia. Active management has been assumed under the name Foxbilt Feeds, with Olaf Hagen, a former Fox divisional supervisor, in charge. The Magic Brand feed line will be continued.

Burt Siding (Armington p.o.), Ill.—C. E. Bowles of Emden has accepted the position of manager of the three Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevators located here, Richmond and Union. Mr. Bowles has been bookkeeper for the firm for several months. He will move his family here in the near future.

Lone Tree (Gladstone p.o.), Ill.—The Lone Tree Elevator was destroyed by fire on Mar. 24 together with its equipment and about 13,000 bus. of soybeans. The loss was estimated at more than \$30,000. The elevator was owned by the Iowa-Missouri Co. of Keokuk and its manager was Clarence Gray.

Cairo, Ill.—The mill and warehouse of the Cairo Meal and Cake Co. were destroyed by fire the morning of Mar. 31, the loss estimated at \$700,000. Agents of the F.B.I. are investigating cause of the fire. Several thousand tons of cotton seed and a large quantity of cotton linters, used in the manufacture of explosives, were destroyed. The fire, starting about 5 a.m., originated in a wooden building a few minutes after the night watchman had passed the spot on his regular round. Within the last two months the Roberts Cotton Oil mill was destroyed in a \$250,000 blaze.

Earlville, Ill.—The C.C.C. has entered into contracts with Defense Plant Corp. for establishment of four hemp mills in Illinois, one to be erected here. Construction bids will be received on this and other plants in Illinois, Minnesota and several midwestern states Apr. 13, Samuel H. McCrory, director of C.C.C.'s Hemp division, stated. Two of the 42 plants included in the 1943 hemp program already are under construction. They are at Winchester, Ky., and Polo, Ill. Three other Illinois plants for which contracts will be let Apr. 13 are for Lexington, Shabbona and Kirkland.

Pana, Ill.—The old Hawker & Sons commission building south of the Shellabarger Elevtr. Co. elevator on the I. C. trackage, recently purchased by the Shellabarger Grain Co., Decatur, is being remodeled by the Eickenberry Const. Co., to be used as a soybean processing plant. It is expected to have the plant in operation by the time the 1943 soybean crop is harvested. Approximately 170x40 ft., the structure will be entirely rebuilt on the inside to accommodate the bean processing machinery. Both soybean meal and soybean oil will be produced, Thomas A. Polk, manager of the local elevator, said. The new plant will have a capacity sufficient to care for all of the beans produced in the Pana area. The elevator last year purchased about 100,000 bus. of beans; in 1941, the local crop was about 175,000 bus. The plant will be able to process about 250,000 bus. of beans annually.

CHICAGO NOTES

Cliff Carpenter, since 1938 poultry pathologist, Allied Mills, Inc., has been named collaborator in poultry disease reduction, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

New members recently enrolled in the Chicago Board of Trade include Allan L. Burdick, asst. sec'y Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Thos. E. Hosty, Jr., and John J. Donoghue, Sincere & Co., Chicago.

The Chicago Feed Club will meet Apr. 16 at the Morrison Hotel. The guest speaker of the evening is Frank M. Priebe, produce packer, who will describe his recent trip to 17 countries in South America. Mr. Priebe has been chairman of the board of the American Poultry Industries for several years.

Warren F. Keller, who recently resigned as research miller in the department of milling industry at Kansas State College, will enter on his new duties as production superintendent with the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Apr. 15. Mr. Keller, who graduated from the department of milling industry in 1935, worked for the Texas-Star Flour Mills at Dallas, then for three years was assistant superintendent of production for the George Urban Milling Co., at Buffalo, N. Y.—P.J.P.

J. G. Nellis has announced that Robert Doyle is now associated with him in the Nellis Feed Co. Mr. Doyle, who has been temporarily in charge of the Nellis firm's office for the past two months during Mr. Nellis' absence, was with the Glidden Co. for six years, having charge of traffic on soybeans and soybean meal and also serving as assistant to the sales manager of soybean meal. Later he was with the Hendy Feed Co., Buffalo, for a year, handling sales of all types of feed. The Nellis Feed Co. after Apr. 12 is occupying larger quarters in the Board of Trade Bldg.

Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, heard an informative discussion on the subject, "Our 'Second (Food) Front'" by Jerry MacNicol, assistant to the president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at its dinner meeting Apr. 6 in a dining room at the Atlantic Hotel. There was a good sized attendance, keenly interested in the food and feed situations that confront the country. Mr. MacNicol is a recognized authority on "what's ahead" on these fronts and is qualified to speak on the subject of problems that confront the individual plant owner today.

INDIANA

Attica, Ind.—A brooder house and 75 young pullets at the Jones Bros. Elevator burned recently.

Columbus, Ind.—Harry W. Kinney, 61, vice-pres. of the Union Starch & Refining Co., died Mar. 21.—P. J. P.

Frankton, Ind.—Maurice Edwards has succeeded Miles Gooding as manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Knox, Ind.—Henry A. Kiest, proprietor of the Kiest Milling Co., died unexpectedly Mar. 9 following a heart attack.

Lebanon, Ind.—William Means, 85, for several years engaged in the milling and grain business here, died recently.—W. B. C.

Flora, Ind.—The Flora Elevtr. Co., recently purchased by the Steinhart Grain Co., will have as its manager Jesse Zook of Camden.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—R. H. Fletcher of Findlay, O., is new assistant to the president and general attorney of the Central Soya Co., Inc.

Boonville, Ind.—The Tri-State Farm Bureau has opened a hatchery and feed business in the old traction station which is in charge of Bennie Heilman.—W. B. C.

Bristol, Ind.—The Elkhart County Farm Bureau has completed remodeling the feed mill which was purchased last year. Harvey L. Sherck is local manager.—A. E. L.

Parker, Ind.—The Parker Grain & Coal Co. recently completed extensive improvements that included installation of new equipment including dump and drags, a two-ton feed mixer and corn sheller.

Pence, Ind.—Arley Fisher has resigned his position at the Pence Grain Elevator to accept the Warren County Farm Bureau management. Forrest Renville has taken over the management of the Pence Grain Elevator.

Sharpesville, Ind.—The Sharpesville Grain Co. has completed construction of a new cob house and driveway and is contemplating installation of an electric automatic door on the north end of the driveway.—A. E. L.

Milan, Ind.—The Farmers Feed & Grain Co. opened for business Apr. 2, with a complete line of Master Mix Feeds. A feed mixer has been installed and custom grinding and mixing of feeds will be a specialty.

Greenwood, Ind.—Herman Mitchell, manager of the Greenwood Grain Co., has been in a serious condition at St. Francis Hospital at Beech Grove, suffering from an abscessed bone. His two sons, in military service, have been notified by the Red Cross.

Sheridan, Ind.—Beginning Apr. 1 the Wallace Grain Co. will close each Wednesday at noon. This half day will be devoted by the ten employees of this firm to the cultivation of a five acre victory garden, and to tune-up and clean-up the elevator.—A. E. L.

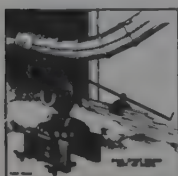
New Haven, Ind.—Ben Levy recently sold his elevators located here and at Tillman to the Allen County Co-op. Ass'n, Inc. Mr. Levy had been in the grain and coal business here since 1906. He plans to devote all of his time to the management of his elevator at Ossian.

Greensburg, Ind.—John F. Russell, 73, well known milling and grain man, died at his home here recently. He became an employee of the Garland Milling Co. in 1879 and ten years later was promoted to president and general manager of the company, a position he held at his death. He formerly was president of the Indiana Millers Ass'n.—W. B. C.

Franklin, Ind.—Freight cars on the Pennsylvania railroad, cut loose from the train by trainmen to the siding while switching, got out of control Mar. 23, and struck a freight car standing on the siding, pushing it into the Hoosier Mineral Feed Co. building. Dr. E. E. Clore, owner of the company, estimated damage to his building at more than \$1,000. The wrecked southeast section of the building is being repaired.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Ivan Quay Field, 54, manager of the Home Mill & Grain Co., died recently in the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Indianapolis, where he had been a patient since last February. He was a native of Kentucky and came to Mt. Vernon in 1914 as traffic manager of the Home Mill & Grain Co. and became manager of the company upon the death of Charles T. Johnson.—W. B. C.

Milan, Ind.—The H. H. Crum elevator has been purchased by the Farmers Feed & Grain Co. and will be managed by Paul G. Wiley of Westport. Mr. Wiley has been operating a feed and grain business at Letts for several years, selling it recently. The local elevator has been closed for several months, but will open for business following completion of improvements being made, among them the installation of a new feed mixer. A complete line of feeds will be carried, grain will be bought and custom grinding featured.



**DOAK
SPOUT HOLDER**
It loads your car evenly
with very little effort and
expense.
**AMERICAN MACHINERY
and SUPPLY CO.
OMAHA**



**Everything for
Every Mill,
Elevator
and Feed Plant**

Greensburg, Ind.—A fire in the engine room of the Garland Milling Co., discovered about 9:00 p.m. on Mar. 22, was quickly extinguished by the fire department which responded promptly.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Grain Exchange members of the Board of Trade held open house recently for members of the House of Representatives who were interested in visiting the Exchange and learning how grain is officially sampled. Sam Holder, chief grain inspector in the Indianapolis market, explained the method of grading and testing grain. Ed Montgomery of the Hemlock Grain Co., at Hemlock, and a member of the House, led the visiting delegation.

Union City, Ind.—Dora Bright of Harrisville has been appointed receiver of the Pierce Elvtr. Co. and has reopened the company's three elevators, closed Mar. 23. Two of the elevators are here, the other at Harrisville. The appointment of the receiver followed a complaint filed in Randolph circuit court by William Kenneth Conklin et al., that charges the company assets total \$25,000 with liabilities of \$39,029.75. Judgment of \$22,000 and foreclosure of mortgage also are sought.

Evansville, Ind.—Earl J. Heseman, former Evansville man and Eastern sales representative of General Foods Sales Corp. has been elected president of the Igleheart Bros., Inc. Edgar Igleheart, former president of the corporation, has been elected chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Heseman was born in Evansville and joined Igleheart Bros. in 1912. Following the merger of Igleheart Bros. with General Foods in 1926 Mr. Heseman joined the General Foods Sales Co.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Lena (Gowrie p.o.), Ia.—Chan Scott of Paton is new manager of the E. A. Milligan & Son elevator.

Hardy, Ia.—Everett Anderson, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, has moved his family here from Harcourt.

Buckingham, Ia.—Two sons of Geo. Beenken, mgr. of the Buckingham Grain Co. left for an army career on Mar. 26.—A. G. T.

Randolph, Ia.—Franklin Green, new manager of the Farmers Elevator owned by Harry Schroeder, has moved his family here from Tabor.

Turin, Ia.—An addition of several feet is being added to the offices of the Farmers Elevator. William Hime is manager of the elevator.

Gilman, Ia.—H. E. Jenks was re-hired as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. for the 23rd consecutive year at the recent annual meeting.

Lost Nation, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator it was voted to not hold the John Deere Day celebration this spring.

LaMoille, Ia.—The Marco Feed Products Co., started last fall by Theodore Martin and his son, Theo. J. Martin, and mixing its own feed, is making plans for expansion.

Ringsted, Ia.—Einer Christensen, manager of the Farmers Grain & Products Co., has been appointed by the Federal Employment Service to assist in securing help for local farmers.

Homestead, Ia.—The Amana Society recently awarded contract for construction of its grain elevator and feed house to Gethmann Const. Co. The improvement, including equipment, will cost \$13,000.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Lt. Benjamin W. Jump, 23, who was killed Mar. 17 in an aircraft accident at the Army-Blythe, Calif. air base, was a son of W. H. Jump who manages the local J. E. Bennett & Co. office.

Estherville, Ia.—The Golden Sun Milling Co. is building an annex, 54x40 ft., to its mill, of wood construction with fireproof roof and a concrete foundation, to increase the plant's feed milling capacity.

Algona, Ia.—Victor W. Steil is now owner of the Algona Grain Co., for many years conducted by "Andy" Anderson, who has retired. Mr. Steil has been associated with Mr. Anderson in the business for many years.

Clinton, Ia.—A large birthday cake bearing a single candle was cut at a celebration Mar. 23 marking the first anniversary of Pillsbury Feed Mills division of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. Officials and employees in the division offices were present.

Colo, Ia.—Erville Bowers, who has accepted a position in the U. S. army, will be succeeded by Dwight Ray as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. Mr. Ray's son, Sgt. Robt. Ray, was reported missing in action in Africa since Mar. 1.—A. G. T.

Kellerton, Ia.—The State Commerce Commission will hear charges this month that the Kellerton Elvtr. Co. failed to have sufficient corn in its warehouse to cover outstanding warehouse receipts. Lloyd E. Gorman is operator of the elevator.

Clarion, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported a net gain of \$31,012.12 for the year just closed, at its recent annual meeting. If priority requirements can be met, a soybean processing plant will be built. J. S. Stewart is manager of the company.

Jefferson, Ia.—Captain Robert P. Milligan of Milligan Bros. Grain & Lumber Co. has been reported missing in action since Feb. 17, according to notification which came to his wife Mar. 18. His loss brings the number of Green County men so reported to 27.—A. G. T.

Malcom, Ia.—Harold Christensen of Stratford has been engaged as new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., to succeed H. B. Booknau who resigned, effective May 1. Mr. Christensen has been manager of the Stratford Grain & Supply Co., elevator for the past 10 years.

Sheldon, Ia.—Representatives of the majority of farmers co-operative elevators of Sioux, Lyon, Osceola and O'Brien Counties met here Mar. 30 and organized the Big Four County Co-operative Processing Ass'n, capitalized at \$100,000, and set up to process soybeans. The beans will be stored in all of the elevators until needed by the processors and all of the elevators will in turn sell the soybean oil meal to their farmer customers. Temporary officers of the new co-operative are V. C. McCarty, Sheldon, pres.; Thys Koole, Boyden, vice-pres.; Merrill Steintjes, Hull, sec'y-treas.

Clear Lake, Ia.—Three hundred and seventy-five persons, stockholders and their families, enjoyed the annual dinner of the Farmers Co-operative Co. All officers were re-elected. The elevator handled 46,411 more bushels of grain last year than the preceding year, according to Mgr. Harold Aitchison.

Faulkner, Ia.—John Meinders has purchased the Farmers Elevator, the deal including the coal sheds and residence built for the elevator manager. The business will continue as the Faulkner Grain Co., operated by Belz brothers, and Mr. Meinders will continue as manager, a position he has held during the past several years.

Tracy, Ia.—The local elevator will be put back in use after several years of idleness, the Hawkeye Feed Mill of Knoxville, having taken it over. Alex Barbour, a member of the Hawkeye company, will be in charge as operator. The elevator is being put in good condition and a general elevator business will be conducted including the handling of feeds for poultry and livestock.

Manchester, Ia.—John M. Brayton has sold the retail feed and coal business he has operated for the last 28 years, to J. B. Fox of Oelwein, Ia., for 20 years a seed salesman for the Waterloo Milling Co., effective Apr. 15. Mr. Brayton formerly was in partnership with the late William J. Davis, the business continuing to be operated as the Davis Feed Co. after the death of Mr. Davis.—A. G. T.

Springville, Ia.—The John Marmstrong elevator property has been purchased by farmers who have formed a co-operative ass'n. Final steps to close the deal were taken Apr. 6 when the first members' meeting was held for election of directors and to consider other business. The new elevator company has incorporated as the Springville, Co-op. Elevator, A. R. Pearson, pres.; Arnold S. Hoge, sec'y. Capital stock, \$25,000; to deal in grain, coal, etc.

Manchester, Ia.—The Manchester Feed & Supply, Inc., has been organized, capital stock, \$40,000; wholesale and retail feed; pres., J. B. Fox; vice-pres., Carl G. Orsinger, sec'y, Glenn C. Bown, both of Waterloo. Mr. Fox for more than 20 years has been a north Iowa sales representative of Waterloo Mills. Messrs. Orsinger and Bown operate Waterloo Mills as co-owners, and will continue this business. The corporation will succeed the Davis Feed Co., an old firm here. Possession will be taken Apr. 15.

Specify "HAMMOND"

Screw-Veyor

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

For Conveying Horizontally or on Any Incline to Attain the Ultimate in Dust-Proof, Water-Tight and Weather-Proof Screw Conveyor Construction

Perfection means the ultimate in production. Now you have "Perfection" applied to the Screw method of conveying in "Screw-Veyor", a patented totally enclosed, compact, moisture-proof conveyor that simplifies the movement of materials. It operates horizontally or on any incline handling materials such as cottonseed, bone, coal, fuller's earth, soy beans, mixed feeds, barley, bran, cereals, cement, cork, rice, salt, etc. cetera. Its advantages are readily apparent. Unique design—easy to install and maintain.

May we tell you more about it? Write for Form M-600-1.

Screw Conveyor Corporation
702 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.
ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS

U.S. Pat. No. 2260811
2260812-2279201
Other U.S. and Foreign Pats. Pend.

Alleman, Ia.—Hugh Kelley of the Kelley Feed Co. and James Peterson of the Peterson Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., were the main speakers on the Farmers Co-op. Elevator program at its recent annual meeting. Lunch was served to approximately 350 persons. The elevator company realized a profit over \$13,427 for the past year's operations.

Mason City, Ia.—Feed dealers, farmers and farm organization leaders in North Iowa met at the Hotel Hanford the evening of Mar. 29 for discussion of the voluntary plan for conservation of proteins in livestock feeds. The meeting was sponsored by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. Speakers were Walter Berger, president of the Des Moines Oat Product Co. and member of the industry council made up of feed manufacturers, processors and distributors, which worked out the protein conservation program; W. C. Covington, state price specialist, O.P.A., for feeds, grains and flour; Mark Thornburg, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, who presided; and Chris Miller, livestock and feed man.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. elevator here was awarded the safety honor plaque by the company for going three years without a lost time accident. The local elevator is the only one to maintain a perfect record during the three years during which the company has sponsored the safety contest. "We've attained it thru education," Charles F. Walker, superintendent said. The twenty men employed hold a special com'ite meeting once each week at which safety measures are brought up. These are discussed later at monthly meetings. "A careless man is a hazard in himself," Mr. Walker stated. "You can't protect against that, so we turn such a man loose. We can't afford to keep such a man either for his own sake or ours."

Holland, Ia.—With sufficient lumber on hand to complete its lumber shed now under construction, according to a statement by Max Belz, manager, work on the new shed of the Holland Grain Co. has been discontinued until next year as the company has exhausted the \$1,000 wartime maximum allowed for such construction in any one year. Mr. Belz said the roof and three walls are sufficient to protect lumber stocks. The firm plans on doing a regular lumber business as a side line to its grain, coal, feeds and seed business. A glance at the idle lumber and unfinished shed impresses one with the wisdom of the point rationing program after all implied, possibly; and applied, maybe, with tongue in cheek—6 points for tongue, brains worth but 4.—A. G. T.

DES MOINES LETTER

The Fox Chemical Co. has purchased the Shanky Feed Mill, Fountain City, Wis., and merged with the McCarthy Feed Co., Rock Falls, Ill., purchase of the two mills being the first step in an expansion program aimed to reach feed customers more easily and cut down interstate freight costs, making possible inexpensive purchases of large amounts of feed, E. Frank Fox, president of the company, announced. Within the last six months the company has opened several branch stores in Iowa and Minnesota and plans to open more.

Scarcity of non-critical materials and difficulty in obtaining deliveries covered by priorities are delaying completion of the mill, elevator, office and storage facilities under construction for Sargent & Co. Plans were drawn and construction started several months ago, and completion at that time scheduled for six months later. However, the plant has been under construction now for nearly two years, and is expected to be in partial operation sometime this fall. Mills and other machinery in the old plant will be used for production until new equipment is made available after the war. The new building is of concrete block construction, and when completed will provide greatly expanded facilities for manufacturing livestock and poultry feeds.

Ron Kennedy, former sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, who is serving in the United States Army, recently has received a promotion and is now a major.

The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n and the Des Moines Flour & Feed Club co-operated in sponsoring a "Food Production Round Table" program on the radio on Mar. 30, followed by a rebroadcast on Mar. 31. Leading authorities in all phases of food production spoke.

KANSAS

Galena, Kan.—The Kaw Milling Co. has been granted a charter.—P. J. P.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. mill was badly damaged by high winds on Mar. 10.

Galva, Kan.—The A. L. Flook Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds, a small loss resulting.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. sustained recent electrical breakdown loss in a 30-h.p. motor.

Topeka, Kan.—Bartlett's Feed Store was destroyed by fire Mar. 29. The blaze started from explosion of an oil stove.

Edmond, Kan.—W. F. Harting has taken over operation of his elevator which had been leased to other interests for about two years.

Nortonville, Kan.—Charles Schulle, who has been employed by the Corpstein Elvtr. Co., for several years, has leased the elevator.

Wellington, Kan.—Frank R. Tomlins, 44, traffic manager of the Hunter Milling Co., died Apr. 8 after an illness of several weeks.—P.J.P.

Wichita, Kan.—A fire originating in a roll housing in the Kansas Milling Co. plant "A" about 9:00 a.m., Mar. 16, was quickly put out with small resulting loss.

Gretna, Kan.—The Hart Grain Co. has purchased the Gretna Elevator operated by Chas. Adde, from the owner, W. W. Thompson, C. E. Foley, manager, recently announced.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Otis Space has been appointed manager of the Goffe & Carkener, Inc., office, succeeding Helge Hansen, commissioned in the Navy and now at Lake Forest, Ill.

Meade, Kan.—Combustion of wheat dust and waste in the pit of the Co-op. Elevator the morning of Mar. 11 resulted in a small fire loss and some damage to stored wheat by water.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. sustained a heavy loss from high winds on Mar. 18, when its mill was considerably damaged and lighter damage done at Elevator "D."

Bennington, Kan.—Hugh S. Peterson has been appointed manager of the local Shellabarger Elevator, succeeding A. J. Leister. Mr. Peterson formerly resided at Bavaria where he was janitor of a school.

Morganville, Kan.—The building of additional storage and warehouse space was decided upon at the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, some of the storage space to be built this year if materials are available.

Ellsworth, Kan.—J. M. Douglas of Salina has taken over the Salina Terminal Elevator and will continue to operate the business as an outlet for wheat producers of this territory. Mr. Douglas has taken charge of the business and will move his family here.

Trousdale, Kan.—The Trousdale Co-operative Exchange will close, this decision brought on by lack of railroad facilities. Organized 28 years ago, the elevator had been under the management of Azel Coons who died last fall, and since his death Mrs. Coons has been in charge.

Leoti, Kan.—Henry Reynolds, who formerly managed the Collingwood Grain Co. at Varner, Kan., is temporary manager of that company's local office. He succeeded M. L. Cox, who moved to a farm near Shallow Water after more than 10 years' service at the Collingwood Grain Co.

Galva, Kan.—The Rodney Milling Co. has purchased the local elevator formerly operated by H. C. Rice. The Rodney Milling Co. operates the K.B.R. mill at McPherson and has eleven elevators in this part of the state. Lyal Littlefield of McPherson has been made manager of the local elevator.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Bowersock Mills are again in operation after having been practically shut down for some time due to inability to secure labor. The Kansas Milling Co. is now operating the mills. A new product, granular flour, used in producing alcohol for synthetic rubber, is being produced.—A. R.

Lindsborg, Kan.—Erland Carlsson was reappointed chief grain inspector by Governor Schoeppel Apr. 1. He will serve an unexpired term ending May 7, 1943. Mr. Carlsson was appointed during the Ratner administration and now is reappointed to serve the remainder of his term.—P. J. P.

Norton, Kan.—J. D. Sidebottom, Peerless Mill vice-pres. and sales manager, was taken by ambulance to Kansas City, Mo., recently, to be under treatment by a brain specialist following a cerebral hemorrhage he suffered a week previous. Mrs. Sidebottom and his brother, A. H. Sidebottom, manager of the mill, accompanied him.

McCune, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator is being improved. The dump pit is being made deeper and floored and part of the side walls are being water-proofed; a new electric dump is being installed; the dump driveway is being remodeled to accommodate loading and unloading of trucks; the cob chute is being improved; bins are being repaired and a new hammer mill is being installed.

Fredonia, Kan.—Grant David Schwartz, 67, recently was fatally injured in an accident at the Hampton Milling Co. elevator. He was on the ramp at the mill when a truck trying to climb the incline stopped and began to back up. The truck struck him, causing him to fall thru a doorway to lower elevation. When he was discovered it was found that his chest was badly crushed. Removed to Wilson County Hospital at Neodesha, he died a few hours later.

Topeka, Kan.—The recent session of the Kansas legislature rejected a proposed bill that would have increased fees for inspection and weighing grain. It raised the maximum of the inspection department's revolving fund to \$150,000 and the minimum to \$100,000, compared with the previous maximum of \$100,000 and a minimum of \$60,000. This will allow the department to accumulate a larger reserve to tide it over dull periods and lean crop years. The bill to regulate introduction of new wheat varieties for planting within the state was defeated.

KENTUCKY

Lebanon, Ky.—Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Ill., has opened a new manufacturing plant here, one of three new plants recently put in operation that brings the list of towns where Consolidated operates to more than 60.

Somerset, Ky.—J. H. Spradlin has leased the Citizens Milling Co. plant, corner of Maple and Market Sts., from Claude Barker, and taken charge of the business. Mr. Barker, who has managed the mill for a number of years, has not announced his plans for the future.

Louisville, Ky.—Pleading guilty to an act which caused damage estimated to \$150 to a grain conveyor at the Kentucky Public Elevator and delayed work four hours, William Page, Jr., 23, Negro, was fined \$50. Detectives Louis Hall and Lester Demaree told Police Judge Brachey that Page let an iron bar fall into a grain hopper, did not report it and when machinery was started after lunch the damage resulted.—A. W. W.

Henderson, Ky.—The plant of the Ohio Valley Soybean Co-operative, according to G. W. Allen, general manager, will enlarge its capacity from 1,500 bus. of soybeans daily to 2,500 bus., going on a schedule of 24 hours a day, seven days a week, while another milling unit will be installed to make possible the increased production. The plant is producing oils for human consumption and anticipated no difficulty in the matter of priority for needed equipment. —A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Samuel Thomas McIntyre, 87, retired master of grain elevators here and at Newport News, Va., died Apr. 6.—P.J.P.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce weighing and inspection departments have moved to temporary quarters while their offices are being redecorated.

Baltimore, Md.—Harold Anderson, federal grain supervisor for the Baltimore district, suffered a slight heart attack Feb. 17. He is improving and hopes to be back to work within a short time.

MICHIGAN

Galesburg, Mich.—High winds did a small amount of damage to the mill of the Galesburg Mills recently.

Kalkaska, Mich.—An overheated motor in the warehouse of John & Floyd Jenkins caused some fire damage on Mar. 15.

Henrietta (Munith p.o.), Mich.—The warehouse of Richard H. Reno was damaged considerably on Mar. 17 by high winds.

Hudson, Mich.—A fire that started in the duster at the Gates alfalfa mill Mar. 17 was extinguished before much damage resulted.

Burr Oak, Mich.—Clifford C. Hoopingarner recently resigned as supervisor from Burr Oak township to accept the management of the Burr Oak Co-op. Exchange.—P. J. P.

Ionis, Mich.—The King Milling Co. of Lowell has completed arrangements under which a portion of the large plant of Jonathan Hale & Sons will be used to manufacture King products until the flour mill at Lowell, destroyed by fire Mar. 7, can be rebuilt. Building operations will depend upon how quickly priorities on needed material and equipment can be obtained.

Birch Run, Mich.—Charles Wolohan, Inc., operator of several elevators here and in the Thumb area, received a check in full from the State Revenue Department as reimbursement for taxes paid under protest. When sales and use taxes were levied from July 1, 1937, to Oct. 1, 1940, company officials paid \$1,105, with the stipulation that they were to be permitted to sue to recover. The test case was tried in Circuit Court. Judge James E. O'Neill entered a judgment in favor of Charles Wolohan, Inc., on the ground that it was a processor of farm products, not a retailer, and hence not subject to use and sales taxes. The judgment allowed reimbursement of the \$115.18 use tax, and all but \$88.63 of the electrical energy tax. The latter represents electricity used for lighting and not as power. The decision is far reaching in its effect on Michigan elevator operators.

MINNESOTA

Hibbing, Minn.—The Hibbing Produce Co., South Hibbing, sustained small damages from recent high winds.

Ceylon, Minn.—A short circuit in a starter switch caused a small damage fire in the Neal Bode elevator recently.

Plainview, Minn.—The elevator at the Richmond Elvtr. Co. sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Chokio, Minn.—Don McDonald, Minneapolis, an employee of the Peavey Elevators for many years, is new manager of the company's local elevator.

Madison, Minn.—Julius Nigg, who was manager for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. at Lambertton for 11 years, is new manager of the Madison Grain Co.

Glenwood, Minn.—Wally Ogdahl has remodelled his feed mill, installed elevator legs and added a cupola. He plans to construct a cement platform to replace the wooden structure on the east side of the plant.

Lamberton, Minn.—LeRoy Wing of Boyd, Minn., has succeeded Julius Nigg as manager for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. plant. He has had charge of an elevator at Fairfax, and prior to that was associated with his father who is manager of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. elevator at Boyd.

Sabin, Minn.—Robert S. Somers, manager of the Peavey Elevators here, has been appointed sec'y of the Lake Region Grainmen's Ass'n by Leo Kieselbach, Barnesville, Minn., president of the ass'n. He succeeds A. E. Mosbrooker, formerly manager of the Peavey Elevators at Barnesville, who is moving out of the territory.

Warren, Minn.—When the Peavey Elevators repair crew arrived Mar. 10 to make needed repairs on the company's local elevator, the men built a fire in the elevator office stove and then left to eat their evening meal. The stove pipe became overheated during their absence and set fire to the ceiling and roof. Early discovery of the blaze by a passerby and quick and efficient work by the volunteer fire department confined the damage to approximately \$100.

Duluth, Minn.—Oscar W. Olson, the genial superintendent of the Peavey-Duluth Terminal, again comes up smiling. He has just returned from Hot Springs, where he had sciatica boiled out of his system. Mr. Olson, a past president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of N. A., and long a leader in the Society's Safety Campaign, has taken on new duties as coordinator of waterfront property protection. His host of friends in the trade will be pleased to know he is again in full fighting trim.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Van Dusen-Harrington Co.'s elevator at Elm St. and Twenty-first Ave., S. E., is having its heating plant remodeled.

James Siddall Thurston, 80, who came here in 1882 and was a partner in the Yerxa-Andrews-Thurston Milling Co., died Mar. 31.

Harry A. Goslin, 54, assistant sec'y and assistant treasurer for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., died Apr. 3, after a short illness.

George T. Wruck is now manager of the Cepro division of the Rahr Malting Co. He formerly was in the advertising department of John F. Jelke & Co., Chicago.

The Grain and Milling division of Traffic Club of Minneapolis, at its annual meeting Tuesday at the clubrooms in Nicollet Hotel, elected B. F. Lundquist of Bunge Elvtr. Corp., president. He has been acting president several months. Ward Milton, Brooks Elvtr. Corp., was named vice-pres.; Henry A. Archambo, was re-elected sec'y-treas., and L. D. Veltum, was named alternate sec'y.

More than 300 persons attended the meeting sponsored by the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n, Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n, and Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota and North and South Dakota, with state colleges and departments co-operating, at the Nicollet Hotel, Apr. 5, when preliminary steps for setting up the Northwest Feed Industry Council were completed. T. G. Dyer, sales manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. feed department, told the conference that Minnesota faces a shortage of approximately two million tons of high protein feeds. Dean Clyde H. Bailey, director of agricultural biochemistry, University of Minnesota, presided.

Harlan R. Sumner, manager of the agricultural department of F. H. Peavey & Co., died Mar. 29, in a hospital at Rochester, Minn., after an illness of several months. Mr. Sumner was long associated with plant betterment, his activity in the crop improvement work following his post as an instructor of agronomy at Montana State College, Bozeman, and prior to this he had been an extension agronomist at Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan. His association with F. H. Peavey & Co. began in April, 1937, at which time he resigned as executive sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, which position he had held since the formation of the organization in 1928. He had conducted much of the Peavey company's work in the field with the farmer as manager of its agricultural department.

Members of the Minneapolis Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents were addressed by Gideon Seymour, former foreign correspondent and now editorial editor of the Minneapolis Star Journal, at the group's annual "Managers' Night" meeting Mar. 30. He traced the development of shifting world political control from Greece, Egypt, Rome, Spain and Britain and attributed the chaotic conditions since 1914 to a breakdown in Britain's ability to enforce its standards of political conduct internationally. The United States, as a nearly self-sufficient nation, is in no position to take up the British mantle, he pointed out, but can co-operate with the other United Nations in setting up and enforcing a new set of international rules. Refreshments and a smorgasbord dinner were provided by Leighton Steere, host at the meeting.

MISSOURI

Powersville, Mo.—John Burris closed his grist mill Mar. 27 because of inadequate help.

Lexington, Mo.—The Lexington Milling Co. warehouse was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Webb City, Mo.—The Ball & Gunning Milling Co. plant was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

West Plains, Mo.—The new manufacturing plant recently equipped here by Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Ill., has been placed in operation.

Eldon, Mo.—Hummer Flour Mills of Slater, Mo., has opened a new wholesale and retail flour and feed store here with Gail Simmons as manager.

Lawrence, Mo.—Ward Magill, president, David S. Jackman, v.-pres. and general manager, and their associates in the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., have leased the local Bowersock Mills & Power Co. mill for the exclusive production of distillers grits. The plant will operate under the name of the Lawrence Milling Co.

MICHIGAN'S LEADING
Elevator Equipment and Supply House
Everything in Elevator and Feed
Grinding Equipment
Michigan Agents for
Steinlite Moisture Testers—Wilson Perfect Drier
Flack-Pennell Co. Saginaw, Mich.
Phone 5181

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Valley Park, Mo.—Jacob Echert, 65, formerly engaged in the milling and grain business, here, died recently in a hospital at Evanston, Ill.—W. B. C.

Liberty, Mo.—C. E. Yancey, Sr., 74, commissioner of the Missouri grain inspection and warehouse department from 1937 to 1939, died Mar. 28 at his home here.

St. Louis, Mo.—Peyton T. Carr, Sr., 79, formerly associated with the Kehlor Flour Mill Co. which he served as president for over 25 years, retiring when the company was dissolved in 1925, died of pneumonia Mar. 23.—P. J. P.

White Bear, Mo.—The Calcium Carbonate Co. new plant here will resume operations early this month following fire that destroyed the former plant Jan. 24. Work of rebuilding has made rapid progress and machinery of the latest type is being installed. Daily production will be much greater than formerly.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Representatives of the flour milling industry told the Senate Ways and Means Com'te Apr. 8 the proposed revision of the state income tax laws sponsored by State Auditor Forrest Smith and Attorney General Roy McKittrick would drive that business out of Missouri. The measure would add materially to the levies against Missouri concerns doing business in more than one state, and hearing on the bill was devoted largely to series of interrogations as to how the proposed changes would operate and how the tax would be applied against various types of business income from interstate commerce.—P.J.P.

Springfield, Mo.—The court upheld an unemployment compensation award to Otto W. Muggelberg, who was fired by the M. F. A. Milling Co., Mar. 28, 1939, after he sued the company for alleged violation of the wage-and-hour law. The M.F.A. opposed Muggelberg's claim for state job insurance on the ground that his suit against the company without notice constituted misconduct. Employees fired for misconduct are not eligible for job insurance. "The right of an employee in good faith to bring an action allowed him by statute was not misconduct," the State Unemployment Compensation Commission ruled. The Greene County Circuit Court and the Supreme Court agreed.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. has announced an expansion program which will increase the production of oil at its soybean processing plant 50 per cent. The expansion, which calls for an expenditure of more than \$30,000, has been given full approval by the government and the new machinery is on its way. Two new presses, three new driers, included in the new equipment, have arrived. Dwight Dannen, superintendent, said that the new equipment will increase daily capacity from its present 3,200 bus. to 4,800 bus. The company has enough beans on hand to run thru June 1, but there are thousands of bushels in storage on farms in this district and Mr. Dannen said production probably could be maintained on a 24-hour day basis thruout the summer.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

H. A. Birmingham, 73, veteran member of the Board of Trade, died Apr. 10 at his home here.

Fire of unreported origin caused some damage in the Staley Milling Co. plant No. 2 in North Kansas City about 8:00 a.m. on Mar. 24. It was very soon brought under control.

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels of grain were damaged by water when fire damaged an elevator here owned by the Empire Storage & Ice Co., Mar. 23.—P. J. P.—The fire was discovered by John J. Kelling, a fireman, on his way to lunch. Seeing smoke pouring from the elevator windows, he summoned several fire companies and within a short time the blaze was under control. First firemen on the scene broke windows to guard against a possible explosion of grain dust. The blaze was confined to the headhouse, where an overheated motor is believed to have started it.

The May-Way Mills, Inc. sustained a damage to stock in its brick warehouse from a fire reported as starting from a locomotive spark on Mar. 17.

Charles F. Peterson, general superintendent of Rock Island Elevators at Kansas City, retired Mar. 1 after 46 years' service, 43 of which were as superintendent, 32 years for the now Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co.

Ernest M. Hibbs, for 21 years manager of the millfeed department for the B. C. Christopher Co., recently resigned, effective Apr. 15. Mr. Hibbs by way of explanation for his resignation said jobbing operations between the several feed ceilings are too hard on the blood pressure.

Charles B. Dreyer, son of Eugene Dreyer, head of the Dreyer Commission Co., received his commission as second lieutenant of the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Lee, Va. He visited here for a short time recently when enroute to the Army Air Depot at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Oscar M. Straube, president of Nutrena Mills, Inc., Lewis Selders, of Spear Mills, Inc., and Frank A. Theis, of Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., are working on the program for feed millers in preparation for the visit of John K. Westberg, price executive of the food division of O.P.A., in this area Apr. 28.

MONTANA

Stevensville, Mont.—The Stevensville Feed & Fuel Co. has been dissolved.

NEBRASKA

Hampton, Neb.—George W. Nichols, 87, former miller here, died recently.—P. J. P.

Humboldt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. will rebuild its feed mill, destroyed by fire recently, Guy Cooper, Jr., announced.

Falls City, Neb.—Irvin C. Maust, 74, died Apr. 6. He was in the grain business with his father, E. A. Maust, for many years.—P. J. P.

Big Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has voted to become completely co-operative in character, and to operate hereafter as the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n.

Lincoln, Neb.—James B. Crandall, 37, eastern sales manager of the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co. for the past two years, died unexpectedly Mar. 20 at his home here. Interment was at Kansas City, Mo.

Kennard, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. voted to sell at public auction on Apr. 10 its elevator, stock and equipment. Elmer Wright has been sec'y and manager of the company, being associated with the firm since 1916.

Omaha, Neb.—Hugh A. Butler, Nebraska senator, formerly head of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., has been suggested by leading Republicans as a running mate for Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio if the latter is nominated for president on the Republican ticket next year.

Hansen, Neb.—August A. Zocholl, 58, manager of the Russell Grain Co. elevator, died unexpectedly at his home in Doniphan Mar. 20. He had been in charge of the local elevator about a year, and in the employ of the elevator company, which operates several elevators in this and other states, for many years.

Lincoln, Neb.—Chester Swinbank, county extension agent in Cheyenne County since 1935, is new sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, succeeding Glenn LeDioyt, who resigned, effective Apr. 1. Mr. LeDioyt has accepted a position with General Foods, Inc. He had been sec'y of the Improvement Ass'n for the past three years.

Omaha, Neb.—Fire starting on the Nels Updike ranch, 23 miles south of Brady, Apr. 1, burned thru 60 sections of land, covering a strip 20 miles long and 15 miles wide, before brought under control. A loss of at least 300 head of cattle and 1,000 tons of valuable hay was reported. Mr. Updike resides in Omaha and is a member of the Updike Grain Corp.

North Platte, Neb.—Protein supplements for animal feeding made in mid-west packing houses must be shared with the east and west coasts, Walter Berger, Des Moines, Ia., member of the feed industry council, told 75 members of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n at its meeting here the night of Mar. 31. The voluntary rationing of protein and mineral supplements for feeds was discussed.

Beatrice, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co., Humboldt, Neb., has leased the Black Bros. Feed Mill to replace the production facilities lost when the Cooper feed plant burned recently. Additional mixing equipment to double the present capacity of the plant is being installed. Black Bros. will continue to maintain wholesale and retail distribution of Triple B feeds here, but the entire feed mill and warehouse will be operated by the Cooper company.

Lincoln, Neb.—A \$175 lump sum settlement made with Frank L. Rabas by the Lincoln Grain Exchange and carriers, was approved recently in District Court. Rabas claimed that he sustained heel injuries or "spurs" while he was in the employ of the company from Dec. 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1942. His petition stated he was required to jump from box cars to the ground, causing repeated injuries to both heels.—P. J. P.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Nebraska Feed Manufacturers and the Nebraska Grain Dealer Ass'n sponsored a meeting of feed dealers here Apr. 2, when Walter Berger, Des Moines, Ia., recently returned from a conference with O.P.A. officials in Washington, D. C., explained in detail the proper interpretation of regulations affecting feed and grain men. Other officials from the Regional O.P.A. office were present and assisted in the discussion. A question and answer period conducted gave all present an opportunity to have their questions brought before the meeting.

Grand Island, Neb.—Voluntary rationing thruout the nation of vital proteins in feed supplements was urged by Walter C. Berger, Des Moines, Ia., recent representative of the feed industry in Washington, D. C., before a large gathering of dealers from here and surrounding towns at a meeting here sponsored by the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Apr. 1. Phil Runion, Lincoln, sec'y of the Ass'n, presided. Chris Miller, Des Moines, Ia., made a brief talk, stressing the importance of the feed industry working together in carrying out the voluntary protein rationing program.

Lincoln, Neb.—Walter C. Berger, Des Moines, Ia., middle west representative of the small feed manufacturer and independent dealer on the Food Industry council, spoke before members of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n at the chamber of commerce here Mar. 31. Co-operating with Nebraska feed manufacturers, the association sponsored a series of three meetings, held at Grand Island Apr. 1 and at Norfolk Apr. 2, to explain the protein feed situation and recommend how to utilize the available supply most efficiently. Manufacturers, dealers, grain elevator men, and others interested in the feed problem, were in attendance at all meetings.

Fremont, Neb.—Pete Marr has bought the Updike Grain Corp. (Omaha) properties here and in Mercer. Purchase of the local elevator and warehouse and the elevator at Mercer, together with approximately two city blocks of land on which the local buildings are located was reported to have involved a \$42,000 outlay. In addition, Mr. Marr's present plans call for an expenditure of an additional \$50,000 to move his present plant and buildings to the elevator location and erect additional buildings there. The moving and construction will be carried on over a period of a year to a year and a half, using Marr's own men to a large extent and doing the work when time is available. Mr. Marr stated priorities apparently can be worked out satisfactorily. His concern will handle all kinds of grain as well as soybeans and is applying for a federal warehouse license.

Holdrege, Neb.—Investors are gathering information with a view to the possibility of constructing an alfalfa dehydrating plant here. The proposed plant, Sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce John Cain said, would employ fifty persons. Primary information sought by the group is the number of acres of alfalfa already being grown in this area. At least 2,000 acres will be needed for such a plant to start construction and larger acreages would be needed later.

Hemingford, Neb.—Finous Hall, 28, was sentenced to serve one to two years in the reformatory at Lincoln for breaking and entering and George W. Fisher, 32, was sentenced to serve one year in the state penitentiary for theft of wheat, Mar. 27 by District Judge E. L. Meyer at Alliance. They were arrested here the morning of Mar. 26 as they were selling some of the wheat stolen from a granary on the Charlotte Morley farm, 11 miles east of here, to a local elevator. Both pleaded guilty when brought before Judge Meyer later that day for sentencing. Fisher had previously admitted his guilt to the sheriff who arrested him, and had implicated Hall who was with him at the elevator.

NEW JERSEY

Peterson, N. J.—The four-story building of the Wolff Bros. Milling Co. was destroyed by fire Mar. 13, the loss estimated at \$150,000. The company processed buckwheat cereal.

NEW YORK

Alden, N. Y.—The elevator of Wm. Pfeil and Mary Adolf was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

New York, N. Y.—The Frank R. Prina Corp. removed its offices from the Produce Exchange Bldg. to 500 Fifth Ave. The new offices have direct grain wire service.

New York, N. Y.—The New York Produce Exchange, to which a Red Cross quota of \$25,000 was assigned, on Mar. 30 was \$3,000 over the top, to \$28,000, and still going strong.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Sec'y William E. Maloney of the Buffalo Corn Exchange has been appointed a member of the National Grain & Grain Products Transportation Conservation Com'te formed jointly by the I.C.C. and the O.D.T.—G. E. T.

New York, N. Y.—Frank A. Scudder, formerly engaged in the wholesale grain and feed business here, has been honorably discharged from the United States Army and has re-established his business, with headquarters in the Produce Exchange.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Tompkins County feed dealers at a meeting called in Bibbins Hall recently agreed to support the voluntary nationwide conservation program on high protein feed ingredients which has been worked out by the Feed Industry Council and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

NORTH DAKOTA

Christine, N. D.—J. Albert Johnson has succeeded H. L. Otos as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Wahpeton, N. D.—August Pusch is new manager of the Peavey Elevator, having been transferred here from the company's elevator at Howard, S. D.

Johnstown, N. D.—Peavey Elevators will rebuild its elevator which burned this winter, the new house to be ready before the new crop begins to move.

Williston, N. D.—Ernest O. Olson, 57, grain buyer, who has lived in several northwestern North Dakota and northwestern Montana points, died recently.

Simcoe, N. D.—The F.C.A. on Apr. 1 opened bids for the sale of the Simcoe elevator, sale subject to and reserving the rentals under a lease with the Simcoe Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., expiring July 31, 1943. The right was reserved to reject any and all bids.

Mandan, N. D.—Mandan grain men estimated flood waters had damaged between 100,000 and 200,000 bus. of wheat stored in federal commodity and auxiliary bins of private elevators.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Contract for installation of machinery in the new soybean processing plant at North Dakota State Mill & Elevator will be let after completion of inspections of the site by engineers. The plant was ordered built by the North Dakota legislature and mill heads have petitioned the W.P.B. for priorities so it may be finished quickly.

OHIO

Blanchester, O.—My connection with Ferneau Grain Co. ceases as of Mar. 31.—John W. Greenfield.

Collins, O.—Elias Jarrett, 82, a former manager of the Collins Elevator, died at his home in Townsend Mar. 23.

New Vienna, O.—Chester Ledford has succeeded Richard Clark as manager of the Clinton County Farm Buro elevator.

Hughes (Hamilton p. o.), O.—The Butler Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., elevator sustained a small amount of damage from high winds recently.

Marion, O.—Fire damaged the old Fort Mills, Inc., soybean processing plant on Mar. 29, the loss estimated at \$4,300. Company officials said 2,000 bus. of beans were destroyed.

Piqua, O.—Samuel L. McClay, 57, employed by the Central Grain & Malting Co., was found dead on the second floor of the plant Mar. 10. Death was attributed to a heart ailment.

Sedalia, O.—Ray B. Price, 49, for many years associated with the Sedalia Grain & Lumber Co., died recently, in White Cross Hospital, Columbus, following an extended illness from a complication of diseases.

Middletown, O.—A state-wide meeting for members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held at the Golden Lamb here the evening of Apr. 6. A dinner preceded the evening meeting at which feed problems of the state and nation were discussed by nutritional experts from Ohio State University experimental station. Everett Early, director of the ass'n, arranged the program.

Orient, O.—Gaining entrance to the Farmers Exchange Elevator by breaking a window glass, thieves ransacked the office, stealing \$60.75 of company money and \$18.75 belonging to James Elliott, manager of the Exchange.

North Benton, O.—The Mahoning County Farm Buro Co-operative has purchased the North Benton elevator from Frank Imopensteg and Fred Schenk, taking possession Mar. 1. The 50-year-old elevator has a capacity of 6,000 bus.

Brookville, O.—R. J. Deardoff, who has been manager of the Brookville Farmers Grain Co. elevator for 23 years, resigned recently and Frank Ortman, who has been bookkeeper and assistant foreman, has been named to succeed him.

New Carlisle, O.—Hugh Brubaker, proprietor of the Brubaker Elevator, has appealed to farmers of this community to voluntarily reduce protein levels in the prepared feeds they are using in larger quantities than ever before, because of the serious nation-wide shortage.

Plymouth, O.—John Ganzhorn, manager of the Plymouth Grain Elevator, held an all-day meeting for farmers Mar. 23 when a representative of the Davidson Chemical Corp. spoke, his purpose to clarify the fertilizer situation and the purpose of filling out application blanks.

Bellevue, O.—The floor of a storage room at the Wise Grain Co. elevator was burned Mar. 19 in a fire that did no other damage. The blaze was discovered at 5:55 a.m. by men working the night shift at the elevator, and prompt and efficient work of firemen prevented spread of the flames.

Cleveland, O.—Albert W. Clark, 71, co-founder of the Cleveland Grain Co., of which he was vice-pres. until his retirement four years ago, died Apr. 4 at his home in Cleveland Heights after a prolonged illness. With his uncle, C. G. Watkins, he founded the Cleveland Grain Co. in 1897.

Rush's Station (Greenville p.o.), O.—The O. L. Ross elevator was completely destroyed by fire the night of Mar. 29 with a loss estimated at \$20,000, which included 5,000 bus. of wheat, 1,500 bus. of corn, 1,500 tons of feed, and equipment and grinding machinery. The blaze started in the top of the elevator. A bucket brigade saved 23 government storage bins for wheat and soybeans. Mr. Ross stated his loss was partially insured.

FOR MOISTURE TESTING

WHY A STEINLITE



STEINLITE . . . one-minute Moisture Tester

Because it is the fastest, simplest moisture tester built. Just one minute for a complete, true test on whole, processed, or mixed grains.

WHY ORDER NOW

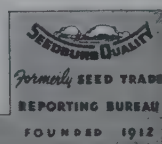
The Steinlite is now sold on a Free 10-Day Trial. No deposit! No priority! Early shipments! War conditions and the spring rush of orders may soon end this offer. Write for FREE TRIAL OFFER NOW.

"HEADQUARTERS" for Scales, Triers . . . all Grain and Seed Testing Equipment

SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

620 BROOKS BLDG.



CHICAGO, ILL.

Springfield, O.—Richard Clark, manager of the Farm Buro elevator at New Vienna for 10 years, took up his new duties as manager of the new grain terminal purchased recently by the Ohio Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n from the Stratton Grain Co.

Marysville, O.—Afton Bump, who has been identified with the Ohio Grain Co. since it purchased the Spurrier Bros. elevator three years ago, and before that with Spurrier Bros. for many years, has purchased the ice distributing business operated here by S. M. Mitchell, taking over operation Apr. 1.

Carey, O.—P. A. Hendricks, 50, for many years in the hay buying business with his father and brother and for seven years manager of the Carey Mill & Elevator, died Apr. 3 of a heart attack. Mr. Hendricks was Wyandot County Clerk of Courts at the time of his death and had served a term as mayor.—P.J.P.

Dayton, O.—The Durst Flour Corp. will be discontinued, Edward G. Durst, Sr., its owner, has announced. The closing marks the end of a business activity here that was started 78 years ago. The decision, to discontinue business was made following the death of Mr. Durst's son, Edward G. Durst, Jr., on Mar. 14.

Columbus, O. — New members recently enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Lacto-Vee Products Co., Dayton; Keller's Feed Mills, R.F.D., Bradford; Patterson Grain Co., Patterson; Don Dauler Elvtr. Co., Convoy; Willshire Co-op. Co., Willshire; The Union Mills, Van Wert.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Sidney, O.—J. W. Simmons, 68, operator of the Simmons Feed Mills, died Mar. 28. Mr. Simmons died of a cerebral hemorrhage after an illness of three months from a heart condition. He had been in the grain and elevator business many years, operating the Sidney Mills since 1937, and previously having operated elevators at Pemberton, Fletcher and Botkins. He was always active in the Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and was well known among grain and elevator men throughout the state. Due to his ill health for the last four years, his mill has been operated by his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. Russell Milem, while Mr. Simmons devoted all of his time to managing his farms.

Columbus, O.—Group meetings of grain and feed men have been held thruout Ohio during the past few weeks, under the auspices of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, when nutritional problems and the voluntary conservation program of protein rationing were principal subjects discussed. Nutritional experts of the O.S.U. Extension Service, representatives of the A.A.A., Ohio Dept. of Agr., County Agents of the Extension Service, O.P.A., and others were present and addressed the meetings, all of which were well attended. The most recent meeting of the series was held in the Gold Room of the Fort Hayes Hotel the evening of Apr. 12. Other meetings were at Van Wert, Sidney, Defiance, Fostoria, Upper Sandusky, Norwalk, Wellington, Lima, Zanesville, New Philadelphia, Warren, Waverly and Athens.

Maplewood, O.—The Maplewood Grain Elevator, owned jointly by Elder Duff of Jackson Center, and Franklin S. Clark, who was its manager until he was inducted into Army service recently, was destroyed by fire late Mar. 31. The blaze started in the top of the elevator and fire departments from Sidney, Jackson Center and DeGraff battled furiously to control spread of the flames, their efforts hampered seriously by lack of water. Several nearby structures burned also. The Pence Grain Co. elevator, out of path of the wind-blown flames, was saved. Harold Quay, manager, was overcome by smoke in a futile attempt to save the elevator's records. He and a helper were cleaning oats when they noted the start of the fire. Contents of the elevator included an approximate 5,000 bus. of corn; 1,500 bus. each of soybeans and oats, and 200 bus. of wheat.

Marysville, O.—The Ohio Grain Co. has purchased the Spurrier Bros. Coal Co. business, taking possession of the property Mar. 27. Three years ago the Ohio Grain Co. purchased the Spurrier Bros. Elevator. It will not continue the coal business but will use the former coal yard in connection with its grain elevator, located at the same site. O. L. Spurrier, surviving member of the Spurrier Bros. firm, plans to retire from business.

Cincinnati, O.—Members of Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are urged to make their plans early to attend the ass'n's annual convention at the Plaza Hotel, June 7-8, and to bring some of their neighbors with them. Many matters of great importance to the grain and feed trade will be discussed on which grain men will wish first hand information. Official speakers from Washington will be present, as will also Ray Bowden, of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. Sec'y W. W. Cummings urges all persons who possibly can to attend.

TOLEDO LETTER

George J. Forrester, of the G. R. Forrester Co., was recently taken to Mercy Hospital for an emergency appendectomy.

J. A. Prindiville, partner of Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago, is making application for membership in the Toledo Board of Trade.

Toledo, O.—John A. Smith, 79, former member of the firm of S. W. Flower & Co., seed and grain, died Mar. 31. He was widely known as one of the best judges of seed in the country.

The local Federal Grain Supervisor's office, which has been located in the Federal building, is being moved to the Edison Building. Many of the Federal offices are moving out of the building to make room for expansion of the Internal Revenue Department.

OKLAHOMA

Ponca City, Okla.—J. T. Scott, retired grain dealer, died Mar. 25.

Byron, Okla.—The Alfalfa Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved.—P. J. P.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Midland Flour Milling Co. on Mar. 25 sustained an electrical breakdown in an exciter.

Shawnee, Okla.—E. V. Roper, traffic manager, Shawnee Milling Co., was in the local hospital suffering from a broken leg.

Waukomis, Okla.—Harry Landwehr has opened a new feed and seed store in the building he recently purchased from Robert Lewis.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co. has leased the large building formerly occupied by the Best coal and feed yard, in an expansion program.

Vian, Okla.—H. W. Branscum, owner and operator of the Vian Milling Co. mill, has purchased the John McConnell building and will move his stock of goods there.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—John K. Westberg, price executive of the food division of O.P.A., will meet with Oklahoma feed millers here Apr. 26. Plans are being made for the meeting.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—Samuel Plummer, 79, who has owned several elevators in Tulsa County, being one of the first grain elevator and mill operators in the state, died in a Tulsa hospital, Mar. 16, after a long illness.

Cherokee, Okla.—Dan Mock, manager of the Cherokee Mills, gave his annual banquet for lady wheat haulers of the community recently. Mrs. Robert S. Kerr, first lady of the state, was among the special guests present and gave a brief talk.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Homer W. Lollar, 36, employed with the state department of agriculture as a hay and grain inspector for the last 12 years, died in a highway accident near Nowata Mar. 17. Lollar's car was attempting to pass a tractor which was pulling a semi-trailer and struck the trailer, throwing him to the pavement.

Hobart, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. elevator sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Enid, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co. opened its new down-town store Mar. 20, the occasion featuring contests and entertainment that included movies, free to the public. The modern, new store has a frontage of 125 ft., is 150 ft. deep, and two stories high. Tom Munger is manager of the store. He has been with the firm for six years.

Anadarko, Okla.—The Anadarko Cotton Oil Mill has received 140 tons of soybeans for processing as a substitute for regular cottonseed cake and meal, Ivon Smith, mill manager, announced recently. The mill has contracted with the C.C.C. to crush 2,000 tons of soybeans, due to the serious shortage of protein feeds. The local mill will be permitted to purchase 50 per cent of the meal and cake processed from the C.C.C. and this will be used to give livestock feeders of this section needed protein feeds.

Okeene, Okla.—Walter Koop, manager of the Fequay Grain Co. elevator, has offered his services as cook second class in the navy and is awaiting word as to whether or not he can get his rating. He is a former cook on British ships. The 47-year-old grain man has two sons in the navy. Born in Germany, he signed up for a British merchant marine with the British consulate in his native Hamburg in 1909. He cooked all the way to west Africa and back five times. He was honorably discharged from the British merchant marine in 1914, and has been in this country since 1915.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Rockford, Wash.—The Rockford Grain Growers elevator sustained a small amount of damage from high winds Mar. 18.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., will hold its annual convention June 11 at the Lewis Clark Hotel. The Lewiston Grain Dealers will be hosts of the occasion.

Prosser, Wash. — Frank Smith, Millwood, will transform his warehouse on Seventh St. into a grain elevator. Mr. Smith recently sold his 1,800 acre place at Deer Park to the government for a glider field.

Goldendale, Wash.—Max and Karl Maurer have dissolved partnership in the Maurer Bros. Feed Store, Max becoming sole owner and manager of the local business. The name of Maurer Bros. Feed Store will remain unchanged.

The Dalles, Ore.—Opening of bids by the Port of The Dalles for construction of a \$150,000 grain elevator annex, originally scheduled for Apr. 12, has been cancelled, according to a telegram received Mar. 30 from H. G. Miller, sec'y of the port commission. A new date will be set as soon as reported "errors in the plans" have been corrected, Miller explained.

Spokane, Wash.—New members recently enrolled by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., include the following: Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, Great Falls, Mont., E. B. Danforth, mgr.; Spokane, Wash., Fred H. Bowen, mgr.; H. H. McVeigh (associate member), Portland, Ore., Henry B. McVeigh, Spokane, Wash., H. H. McVeigh; L. C. Lukins, Lukins Grain & Whse. Co., Colfax, Wash.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y.

Colefax, Wash. — The stockyard chutes and pens on the Union Pacific right-of-way have been razed in preparation of construction of the \$20,000 pea processing plant which R. H. Sutherland will build. The plant will be of frame construction, 150x50 ft., the middle section to be 50 ft. high. The plant will have a handling capacity of a car-load of peas for every 10-hour shift. The building is expected to be finished by July 1, and the equipment to be installed in time for the pea harvest. Approximately 4,000 acres of peas are now under contract to Sutherland.

Rupert, Ida.—The elevator owned and operated by D. L. Carlson was severely damaged by an exposure fire on Mar. 16.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—The Skagit Co-operative Oil Ass'n has purchased the Lindbloom & Son feed, seed and fertilizer properties.

Pilot Rock, Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., are building a 130,000-bu. grain elevator; wood construction, crib type. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Heppner, Ore.—Construction of an industrial alcohol plant in the Columbia basin for manufacture of grain alcohol from wheat has been started by the Grain Products, Inc.—F. K. H.

Pullman, Wash.—Construction has started on the \$25,000 Klemgaard pea-processing plant located on the Palouse highway, by the Morrell Construction Co. Machinery and materials to be used in the new plant will be of the non-priority type. The plant will consist of two buildings at present, a mill-house and a flat-sack warehouse, with plans for later construction of a 100,000-bu. storage elevator. It will employ five men with Edwin Dumas as manager.—F. K. H.

Iona, Ida.—David R. Clark, 62, for 20 years manager of the Sperry Elevator he was accused of burning Feb. 24, 1942, was cleared of a charge of second degree arson at 1 a.m. Apr. 2 by a jury which deliberated 12 hours. When the verdict was read Mr. Clark broke down and wept. The state charged in the trial that Clark had diverted money gleaned from the sale of wheat to his own personal use and attempted to show that only about 8,000 bus. of wheat were in the elevator at the time of the fire instead of 29,800 bus. listed in the records at Ogden headquarters. Pending against Mr. Clark are two forgery charges, alleging he issued a Sperry Flour Co. check for \$146.44 to one farmer and a second company check for \$123.56 to a shepherd.

Spokane, Wash.—At a meeting Mar. 31 of the Warehouse Com'te of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n and representatives of the warehouse trade in Oregon and Washington, the Ass'n recommended uniform state warehouse tariffs as follows: Handling charges, per bushel (equivalent per ton shown in parentheses). Wheat, flax, rye, 3c (\$1.00); oats, 2c (\$1.25); barley, 3c (\$1.25); storage charges: Wheat, flax, rye, 5c (16½c); oats, 4c (20.8c); barley, 5c (25.0c); insurance, all grains, 1c; cleaning, 5c. Storage and insurance for each month, or fraction thereof, after 10 days, free time. It was suggested that warehousemen now using 10c per ton storage charge, immediately adopt the new rates as indicated above for all receipts issued on or after Apr. 1, 1943, and continuing thru the 1943-44 season. Arthur E. Cox, Director of Agriculture of Washington, spoke briefly at the meeting, urging those who wish to file new tariffs at the present time to do so as promptly as possible. Mr. Cox also directed attention to the necessity of a majority of dealers filing their tariffs on the same basis: Either per-bushel, or per-ton. The consensus of opinion among those attending the meeting favored adoption of the per-bushel basis. In order to have a standard computation of these charges thruout this area, we urge our members to file their tariffs according to the bushel basis. It was brought out at the meeting, and emphasized, that the new O.P.A. ceiling on warehouse rates was made effective as of Mar. 20, 1943. We have warned our members during the past season that it is unlawful to collect charges in excess of those they had in effect during March, 1942. Therefore, warehouse operators can not make the new ceiling rates retroactive from Mar. 20, 1943.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y.

PORTLAND LETTER

James Frederick Bater, who installed the machinery for the Island City Mill, died at his home Mar. 24. He was a native of Devonshire, England, born in 1859. In 1905 Mr. Bater became manager of the Oregon Roller Mill Co., and retired in 1925.—F. K. H.

WEEVIL-CIDE—

The 3 TO 1

CHOICE OF THE GRAIN TRADE

Your Weevily Grain Is a Menace

WITH the approach of the new harvest season it is time to think about guarding the new grain against insect infestation. The necessity for this was, perhaps, never greater than this year.

The past season was very favorable for grain insects and, due to overtaxed storage facilities, a large volume of grain remained stored in farm bins or other structures where control of these insects was very difficult. As a result, a large part of this storage is heavily infested and is a menace to the new grain.

The increasing dependence of the world upon this country for its food supply makes it imperative that we safeguard our food. Therefore, if you are holding old grain over or moving it to make room for the new crop, make sure it is free from weevil. Don't let a "lousy" bin be a menace to your new grain.

Do it now with WEEVIL-CIDE.

THE *Weevil-Cide* COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Millard Meyer, who resigned as manager of the Portland Grain Exchange in December, has been reported missing in action in the Atlantic. He had enlisted in the Merchant Marine upon resignation from the Exchange where he had been employed for 25 years, the last several as manager.

The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n called a general meeting for Apr. 14 at the Multnomah Hotel when John Westberg, of the feed division of O.P.A., Washington, D. C., addressed the feed dealers, discussing the voluntary plan of conserving proteins, mineral and vitamin supplements.

Robert McGee, well known in grain trade circles of the Pacific Coast for the past 20 years, died Mar. 26 at his home in San Francisco where he had lived for the past two years. While in Portland he was with the Farmers National Grain Corp., and later assistant manager here for the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., resigning from this position to go to California.

SEATTLE LETTER

The Capital Feed Co. has been incorporated for \$10,000 as has also the Standard Feed Co.

The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n sponsored a meeting of feed dealers here Apr. 12, the program arranged by John Wilson, manager of the Ass'n. John Westberg, head of the feed division of the O.P.A., Washington, D. C., was present and discussed the voluntary plan of conserving proteins, mineral and vitamin supplements.

The registration fee on branded feeds, heretofore \$6 per brand, will now be on the basis of \$4 per brand because of the successful efforts of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., to have the Feed & Fertilizer law amended so as to permit the Director of Agriculture to reduce the registration fee on branded feeds at any time a surplus beyond operating needs has accumulated. A surplus has been built up in the State Feed and Fertilizer Fund as a result of collections of a number of years at the \$6 per brand rate, and the amendment was necessary as otherwise the surplus would be diverted to the general fund. The \$4 fee can be raised to \$6 again at any time if sufficient income does not come in on the reduced basis. Director of Agriculture Arthur E. Cox and Rep. Geo. Thompson, manager of the Thompson Feed Co. at Chehalis, Bob White, Senator Egbert and Rep. Callow were instrumental in securing passage of the amendment bill.

PENNSYLVANIA

Springville, Pa.—Frank Larue, proprietor of the local feed mill, is confined to his home because of a heart ailment.—C. S. W.

Canton, Pa.—The upper portion of the Lee Preston feed mill was damaged by fire Mar. 29, necessitating a shut down of several days while repairs were made.

New Bloomfield, Pa.—The Independent Feed Dealers of Perry County at a recent meeting voted to discontinue the sale of animal and marine proteins except in mixed feeds.

Montrose, Pa.—Ned Parks, who lived at Lake Ariel but conducted a feed store here for many years, passed away Apr. 1. Mr. Parks suffered with a cancer but continued his business until the last.—C. S. W.

Luzerne, Pa.—Schooley & Son have discontinued making feeds and turned their plant into a dog food factory. This was one of the old businesses of eastern Pennsylvania but their dog food business increased making it necessary to give up the feed business.—C. S. W.

Berwick, Pa.—A. J. Balshi of Catawissa, Pa., has purchased the Community Flouring Mills and removed the flour machinery and altered the plant to make it a first class feed mill. It will be opened as soon as he can get the necessary ingredients in addition to his needs for the Catawissa mill.—C. S. W.

Nicholson, Pa.—William Nicholson, 67, a well known and prosperous miller here for many years, died Apr. 2.—C. S. W.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Troy, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Colton, S. D.—Lawrence G. Hagen, 66, who formerly operated elevators here and at Garden City and Lyons, died at his home in Sioux Falls, S. D. where he had lived since 1927.

Castlewood, S. D.—Additions are being built to the local Peavey Elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co. Upon completion, the Peavey Elevators structures will all be painted.

Howard, S. D.—Walter Carr of near Huron has succeeded August Pusch as manager of the Peavey Elevator. Mr. Pusch has been transferred to the company's elevator at Wahpeton, N. D.—F. E.

Lake Norden, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator has placed its new feed grinding mill in operation. A formal opening was celebrated Apr. 3 when visitors were served a free lunch and given free entertainment.

Humboldt, S. D.—A new head drive and high speed elevator cups are being installed at the Farmers Elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co. Jim McDonnell, mgr., said the improvement will speed up the elevation of grain about three times.

Bonilla, S. D.—The air tank under the floor of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. office exploded Mar. 11, badly wrecking the office. The explosion occurred when no one was in the office or elevator. It was due to failure of the pop-off valve and also to excess moisture in the tank, as the air compressor and tank had been left running, to take care of itself as it had always done in the past.—Floyd Peterson, Farmers Grain & Lumber Co.

Lennox, S. D.—The new addition at the Farm Commodity Exchange elevator under construction since the first of the year has been completed. This is the second building addition and improvements constructed since the original plant was built in 1939, then comprised of an elevator, feed mill and warehouse. The new building is a 33-ft. extension at the west of the feed plant, with a second story erected over the entire 60-ft. building. In addition to the reconstruction and enlargement program in the feed plant, the elevator proper underwent improvements. A second leg has been installed and a new distributor and spouting, making it possible to handle grain at the receiving end while at the same time loading a railroad car on the track. Otto Freitag is manager.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Joseph A. Maxwell, a former resident here and founder of the Maxwell, Crouch Corn Co., died in St. Louis Mar. 27, aged 94 years.—P. J. P.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Cohen E. Williams & Sons, feed and flour brokerage concern of Nashville, Tenn., has sold its stock in the Southeastern Flour Co., to Carl Walling, who has managed the business for the past five years and now is sole owner.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Supreme Court has rendered some decisions in the case of Green vs. Boothe, et al, which give the elevator operator and grain buyer no protection whatever in buying grain. So it is obvious our Texas Warehouse Laws are in need of revision and amendments. Some four years ago we tried to get the Tarwater Bill through, but it died on the calendar. Let me impress upon you the importance of giving your support and endorsement toward a bill that will be introduced in the near future.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas., Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Houston, Tex.—William Graves, traffic manager of the Houston Milling Co., was found dead in bed Mar. 24.

Plainview, Tex.—D. L. Hammer, 69, connected with grain and milling concerns here for many years before his retirement some time ago, died recently.—P. J. P.

Wolfe City, Tex.—The Ne-Tex Co-operative Mill, of which D. B. Denney is manager, will crush soybeans. This is the first time the local mill has crushed anything except cottonseed. The mill has developed a well-balanced mixed feed, made especially for feeding of the cattle of this section, Mr. Denney announced.

Fort Worth, Tex.—First steps in a state-wide organization campaign for conservation of proteins were taken by feed manufacturers and representatives of related industries at a meeting Mar. 18 at Hotel Texas. W. P. Bomar, regional conservation chairman of Feed Industry Council, was named chairman of a com'te which will meet with A. & M. officials of College Station soon to draft a program. It is planned to name com'tes in each county of Texas to aid in the conservation movement. John K. Westberg, price executive of the food division of O.P.A., will meet with Texas feed dealers either here or at Dallas, Apr. 23.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The following new members have been enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: J. W. Catching, Lorenzo; Early Grain & Seed Co., Waco; Feeders Supply Co., Waco; Ray Jarvis, Hubbard; Blanton Grain Co., Carrollton; Ferd Staffel Co., San Antonio; Ardmore Milling Co., Ardmore; Okla.; W. M. Creech, Olney; Golden Oak Milling Co., De Leon; Sharp Grain Co., La Porte; applications have been received from Tom F. Connally Grain Co., Clarendon, Tex.; Lamesa Grain Co., Lamesa, Tex.; Quanah Farmers Co-op Society No. 1, Quanah, Tex.; Mathis Feed & Seed Co., Mathis, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will not hold a convention this year, but a directors' meeting will be called at a convenient time, and it may be necessary to call a meeting of members to discuss important matters later. H. C. Adams, sec'y, has announced. The old officers and directors will continue to serve until there is a regular meeting of the membership and new officers and directors are elected. Mr. Adams stated it is probable that a conference will be held soon by the country elevator com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n with C.C.C. in regard to terms of the new storage and handling charges on government loan grain and he asks that ass'n members communicate with him their individual opinions as to whether these charges should be increased, stating their reasons why, as the ass'n will send a representative to this conference and he will need this information to back up his arguments for higher charges.

Amarillo, Tex.—The ceiling price on corn in Texas is based on the Kansas City price of 99c for No. 2 yellow corn plus freight to Texas points, making the ceiling \$1.13 delivered at Group 1 points in north Texas and \$1.16½ at Group 3 points in south Texas. On No. 2 white corn the Kansas City price is \$1.14 or \$1.30½ delivered South Texas points. Dealers at Kansas City are permitted to add 1c per bushel for elevation and 1¼c merchandising profit, making the price generally \$1.18¾ for No. 2 yellow corn and \$1.32¾ for No. 2 white corn delivered South Texas points. No specific ceiling is named for corn originating in Texas but presume that the above would apply. C.C.C. has announced loan basis on barley and grain sorghums as follows, when stored on farms, 7c per bushel less when stored in elevators: No. 1 barley 75c, No. 2 barley 73c, No. 3 barley 70c, No. 4 barley 67c. Grain sorghums 85c, No. 3 grain sorghums 80c, No. 4 grain sorghums 70c per bu. of 56 lb.—H. C. Adams, sec'y, Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Carbon, Tex.—The cotton gin and feed mill owned by Walter Gilbert was destroyed by fire recently.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Consolidated Products Co. has placed its new local plant in operation.

WISCONSIN

Elmwood, Wis.—The Elmwood Lumber & Grain Co. elevator sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Platteville, Wis.—Clifford Dennis has purchased the Wunderlin Feed Mill and taken possession of the business.

Kewaskum, Wis.—Adolph Lehman Rosenheimer, 47, vice-pres. of Rosenheimer Malt & Grain Co., died at a Fond du Lac hospital Mar. 29.

Valders, Wis.—The Valders Elevator Co. has had its charter amended, increasing its stock from 250 shares at \$100 each to 400 shares at \$100 each.

Fountain City, Wis.—The Shanky Feed Mill has been purchased by the Fox Chemical Co., Des Moines, Ia. Claude Bean, a former general feedman for Fox Chemical Co., is manager of the local mill.

Appleton, Wis.—The Liethen Grain Co. is completing the construction of a large concrete loading platform on three sides of its building here. A large bulk grain bin, 24x30 ft., was completed recently.—H. C. B.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Melvin B. Helmer, 77, who was engaged in the milling business for more than 50 years, died Apr. 1 at his home. About eight years ago Mr. Helmer sold his business to Boulay Bros. and retired.—H. C. B.

Amery, Wis.—Preliminary work has started for construction of the Northern Supply Co. elevator, which will replace the one that burned during the winter. Crews are clearing away the debris from the site and building the mill will start soon.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The new warehouse for Russell-Miller Milling Co. on North 35th St. will be ready for occupancy about June 1. The structure will contain about 14,000 sq. ft. of space for storage of from 50 to 65 carloads of floor and feed. Ralph Strathy is manager of the local branch.

Connorsville (Downing p. o.), Wis.—The Connorsville Co-op. Feed Mill has been organized, 150 shares common at \$10 each, and 50 shares preferred, at \$10 each; marketing and selling of agricultural products of members; E. E. Beyrer, Clarence Tronrud, Anton Smith, C. O. Jensen, Menomonie.

Holmen, Wis.—John L. Larson of La Crosse, Wis., has leased the old water mill and put it into operation after several years of idleness. Custom grinding of corn and grain and special mixing of formulas are specialties of the business. The dam is the source of power used for operating the mill's machinery. The mill, three stories high, was built by William Pfennig in 1875.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Election of officers of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, held Apr. 5, resulted as follows: Pres., W. C. Holstein; 1st vice-pres., C. A. Houlton; 2nd vice-pres., W. R. Vye; sec'y-treas., H. A. Plumb; directors: H. H. Hicks, L. E. McClellan, W. G. Zinn; Board of Arbitration, John H. Haertel, Roy G. Leistikow; Board of Appeals, Edward LaBudde, O. R. Sickert, H. M. Stratton.

Superior, Wis.—A bill which would abolish the three member state grain and warehouse commission and authorize appointment of one commissioner for a four year term, who would receive \$4,000 a year, was introduced in the Assembly Apr. 9 by a joint finance com'te. It would require that receipts from

sale of grain samples go into the state's general fund and that unsold samples be donated to state institutions, and that all overtime paid to commission employees be charged to persons or organizations benefiting from the extra work. The bill incorporates recommendations made by Gov. Goodland in a message sent to the legislature last month. Members of the commission now are Peter Skamser and Clarence Grace of Superior and Edward W. Richardson of Ladysmith.

Supply Trade

New York, N. Y.—A public exhibition and auction of 200,000 original United States patent models, 1790-1890, removed from the government patent office will be held here Apr. 14-24. An illustrated catalog can be obtained for 25c from O. R. Gilbert, 505 Fifth Ave.

Eureka, Ill.—J. M. Deck, who became well known to grain dealers as traveling salesman for many years with the Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., died Mar. 13, aged 85 years. He was active, driving his own car until 6 weeks before his death in Eureka Hospital.

Steinlite Moisture Testers were recently purchased by the following Nebraska companies: Farmers Union Coop Ass'n, Nickerson; George Stites, Union; McCook Equity Exchange, McCook; Fall City Mfg. Co., Fall City; Grant Coop Exchge, Grant; A. Klein, Pleasanton; Farmers Union Coop Ass'n, Colon; Steckley Hybrid Corn, Weeping Water; Ruskin Grain Co., Ruskin.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Three executive promotions were announced by S. F. Wollmar, executive vice-pres. of SKF Industries, Inc., following a recent meeting of the Board of Directors. Thomas W. Dinlocker was elected vice-pres. and treas., Richard H. DeMott vice-pres. in charge of sales, and C. P. Collins, sec'y. William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, retains the presidency.

Washington, D. C.—The W. P. B. had completed by Apr. 1 the allotment to industry divisions of steel, copper, and aluminum approved on C. M. P. Form 4B to cover the requirements of Class B producers. Between 5,000 and 10,000 users of controlled materials throughout the country, and eventually all users, will be surveyed by about 1,200 field inspectors relative to compliance with C. M. P. regulations.

Washington, D. C.—Most parts of the huge construction industry not already exempt from price control soon will be removed from regulation, Price Administrator Brown announced. Remaining under control will be repair services, sheet metal work, the sale of goods such as roofing, and the sale of building materials (OPA-2038). The total volume of construction in the United States declined 14 per cent from December to January as the downward trend continued for the fifth successive month.

A maximum price order was issued by the Office of Price Administration, April 9, to facilitate acquisition from private owners of new manila rope for use of the Army and Navy. Issued under Maximum Price Regulation No. 204—Idle or Frozen Materials Sold Under Priorities Regulation No. 13—the Order is No. 12, effective March 22, 1943. It applies to sales of new manila rope by owners who have acquired the rope for their own use but who will sell it unused to the Metals Reserve Co. or its agent. Prices established are the net price of the rope to the owner exclusive of freight handling charges plus 10 per cent, and apply at point of shipment.

Washington, D. C.—Priority P-100 was revoked Apr. 5 by the W.P.B., as the general repair, maintenance and operating supplies provided by it now can be obtained under the new Regulation No. 5 of the Controlled Materials Plan.

Business firms and individuals who normally apply for priority assistance on Form PD-1A are warned by War Production Board officials that, beginning April 15, only applications made on the revised version of that form issued Jan. 15, 1943, will be considered. The new form is printed in two colors, yellow to be used in applying for preference ratings for items to be exported without further processing in the United States, and white for all others. Ample supplies of each are now available in WPB field offices. PD-1A applications must be filed with the field office nearest the person seeking priority assistance. To send them directly to Washington entails delay in final action.

Locations of Gov't Hemp Mills

Sites for 39 of the many hemp mills to be built under the government program so far selected are:

Illinois: Polo, Kirkland, Earlville, Shabbona, Galesburg, Minonk, Lexington, Fithian, Galva, Ladd, and Wyoming.

Iowa: Algona, Humboldt, Boone, Eagle Grove, Britt, Mason City, Hampton, Iowa Falls, Traer, Grundy Center, and Rockford.

Minnesota: Wells, Sherburn, Jackson, Mapleton, New Richland, Blooming Prairie, Hutchinson, Montgomery, Bird Island, Grove City, and Lake Lillian.

Wisconsin: Ripon, Hartford, Union Grove, Cuba City, De Forest, and Darien.

Indiana: Warren, Remington.

Kentucky: Winchester.

Expert in Testing Equipment

Harold Von Riesen, until recently with the food distribution administration of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, where he had wide experience in checking testing equipment for the government in Chicago and thru the middle west, now has a broader field for the exercise of his abilities with the Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, which supplies the United States and foreign countries with apparatus for testing grain and seeds.

Grain dealers who have grading problems will find them competently answered on inquiry of the Seedburo Company. Mr. Von Riesen has been Junior Supervisor of Grain Inspection in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



Harold Von Riesen, Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

New Hampton, Ia.—J. M. O'Holleran has rented a store from which to distribute seed corn.

Columbiana, O.—Dalon F. Halloway, retired seed merchant, passed away recently.—P.J.P.

Macon, Ga.—The annual meeting of the Georgia Seedmen's Ass'n will be held at the Dempsey Hotel, July 19.

Rupert, Idaho.—The D. L. Carlson Coal & Seed Co.'s seed warehouse was damaged by fire Mar. 22. Loss, \$35,000.

Aberdeen, S. D.—A seed and feed store has been opened by A. W. Sauck, owner of the Hub City Feed & Seed Co.

Mansfield, Ill.—A retail seed supply store has been opened by the C. W. Thorp & Son Feed Co. under the management of Henry Lawson.

Waverly, Ia.—Moyer & Burvee have bought the stock of the Meeker seed store and moved it to the place of business they recently opened.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Stanley Folsom of the Twin City Seed Co. has joined the Office of Price Administration at Washington, in its field seed branch.

Olympia, Wash.—Rep. Eaton's bill creating a state seed fund and relating to moneys collected under the Washington State Seed Law has been passed by the House.

Vermillion, S. D.—Leon C. Royhl, who was engaged in the seed business with Samuel Totten, died recently aged 52 years at Rochester, Minn., following an operation.

Albin, Wyo.—Edward Anderson has been awarded the Pillsbury trophy for the best wheat grown in Montana in 1942. He grew certified Yogo winter wheat on dry land.

Millersburg, O.—Samuel Franks, Jr., of Franks Bros., seedsmen, died Mar. 20, of a heart attack, and the business is being continued by David Franks under the old name.

Rupert, Ida.—Fire which started in the dehydrating plant of W. T. Newcomb spread to the large seed house owned by the D. L. Carlson Seed Co. Estimated loss \$25,000.—F. K. H.

St. Paul, Minn.—C. P. Bull, for 22 years chief of the seed division of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, has retired at the age of 70. He is succeeded by C. H. Schrader.

Olympia, Wash.—Gov. Langlie has signed House Bill 222 establishing seed inspection and quarantine zones to prevent inadvertent undesirable cross-pollination of vegetable seed plants.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—The Pfister Hybrid Seed Co. has opened a store as headquarters for the Iowa and Missouri division, carrying a complete stock of corn and planter plates, in charge of Arthur Anderson.

Holdrege, Neb.—Farmers within reach of Holdrege and Superior are assured of a market in 1943 for any acceptable Leoti waxy sorghum, according to Glenn H. Ledioyt, sec'y of the Crop Improvement Ass'n. Seed for the entire state will be distributed by the Holdrege Seed and Farm Supply Co.

Arcata, Cal.—The seed, feed and hardware business of the Seely & Titlow Co. will be continued under the same name by Robert A. Titlow, for several years past representative of the Standard Oil Co., and who purchased the business.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—The 200-acre farm of James Weaver will be used by the Funk Bros. Seed Co. of Bloomington, Ill., to make tests of corn varieties thought to be suited to central and southern Iowa. The test nursery is continued at Charles City, Ia.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The House by a vote of 84 to 41 has passed the bill tightening regulations governing sales of agricultural seeds. Permits would be required for the sale of seed, and fees are expected to bring in a revenue of \$20,000 annually. The bill goes to the Senate.

Urbana, Ill.—The Official Handbook of Seed Certification has been published for 1943 by the Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n, explaining seed sources, fees, membership in the Ass'n, eligibility for grain inspection and rules for certification of small grains, corn, soybeans, clover and broomcorn.

Winchester, Ind.—Field seeds have been in very good demand. Indiana is practically out of alfalfa; and there is not so much good medium left, so if this year happens to be a bad one on clover seed production there will certainly be rationing of that commodity next season.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v.p.

Seattle, Wash.—Thousands of pounds of vegetable seed for replanting Russia's scorched earth are being gathered on Seattle's wharves for transshipment to the Soviet Union. Contributed from all parts of the United States to Russian War Relief, the seed is one of the most important gifts of America to Soviets.—F. K. H.

Little Rock, Ark.—As a safeguard against fraud and misrepresentation, sale of hybrid corn is prohibited in Arkansas unless approved by the plant board. No hybrid is approved unless the breeder is known to be reputable, and the strain adapted to Arkansas conditions, as shown by the Experiment Station or field tests. The words "Special Permit" should appear on the tag.

Stillwater, Okla.—At the Oklahoma Wheat Show at Stillwater, sponsored by the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association and the Agronomy Department of the A. & M. College, L. C. Westfahl's sample of certified Tenmarq wheat was awarded the Philip W. Pillsbury state trophy and cash prize for the best wheat grown in Oklahoma during the 1942 crop year.

Little Rock, Ark.—Sale of sorghum seed for syrup purposes, or sale under names which are commonly applied to syrup sorghums, as for example, Honey Drip, is prohibited unless the seed has been approved by the Plant Board, as evidenced by the words "Special Permit" on the tag. Sorghum seed sold in the county or locality in which it was grown, as evidenced by the name and address of the grower attached to each bag, is exempted, nor does the regulation apply to the varieties Orange, Amber, and Sumac or Red Top.

Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon's cash income from forage crop seeds reached an all-time high estimated at \$12,235,000 in 1942, according O.S.C. extension service. The statistics covered alfalfa, clover grass, pea and vetch seeds.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—The best wheat in the United States was grown at Iliff, Colo., by Geo. Hofmann, who on Mar. 29 was adjudged grower of the prize winner in the national Pillsbury competition. The winning wheat was heavy dark northern spring wheat of the Reward variety with a test weight of 64.6 lbs.

Lincoln, Neb.—Approximately 20% of all corn samples tested in the state laboratory were below 70% in germination and are worthless for planting, R. C. Kinch, state seed analyst, said. Hybrid corn does not appear to average much better than open pollinated varieties and a number of hybrid seed lots sold in the state were found to be much lower than labels indicated.

Wholesalers, jobbers and shippers who on Mar. 19 had white potatoes labeled as "seed" in transit or delivered at terminal destinations may remove the "seed" label and sell the potatoes for food, the Office of Price Administration announced Mar. 24. This action will make available for sale as food about 1000 cars of potatoes which are not of seed quality but were branded as "seed" to avoid ceiling prices on potatoes of table stock.

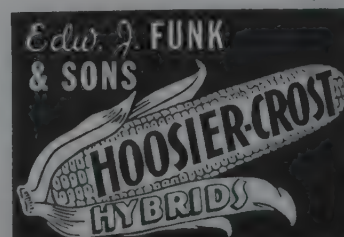
Lafayette, Ind.—Twenty-nine Indiana counties are conducting demonstrations of the new high-yielding, rust and smut resistant, oats varieties, Tama, Vicland, and Marion, on the farms of 36 co-operating farmers under supervision of the county agricultural agents and county crop improvement associations. These demonstrations are carried on co-operatively with the Purdue University agronomy extension division.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
Get in Touch With Us

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
FIELD SEEDS
GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON
Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

BUYERS AND SELLERS
ALL VARIETIES
FIELD SEEDS
ASK FOR PRICES
FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS



Proven adaptability for every territory.
KENTLAND, IND.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses,
Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Testing Oats Slow to Germinate

The ordinary test for germination does not give true values for oats seeds such as Vicland which do not sprout readily; but nevertheless will grow after planting.

Vicland oats do not sprout soon after harvest, but must be stored for months to germinate well.

To speed up the germination of Vicland oats the University of Wisconsin moistens the seed, pre-chills it in a refrigerator for four days at 39 degrees Fahrenheit, and then keeps it at ordinary room temperature of 72 degrees for six days.

Controlling Bugs in Seed Alfalfa

The Idaho Experiment Station gives the results of experimental control work with legume bugs, particularly *Lygus hesperus* Knegt. and *L. elisus* Van D., which are a contributing factor to many of the failures in the production of alfalfa seed in the western states, are reported.

A dust mixture of Dry Pyroclide and cube, containing 0.125 per cent pyrethrins and 0.50 per cent rotenone, gave good kills of the nymphs and adults in laboratory experiments. Kills approaching 90 per cent were obtained in the field with a pyrethrum-cube dust, but the fields were soon heavily reinfested, and no benefit was derived from the control operations.

A 20 per cent sodium arsenite dust gave good laboratory control of the insects and may be of value in field control.

Bermuda and Carpet Grass Released

Permission for all dealers in Bermuda and carpet grass seeds to sell any and all quantities of such seeds as they may have in stock to the U. S. Army Engineers Corps, notwithstanding a freeze order of Feb. 2 applying to such stocks, was announced Mar. 30 by the Department of Agriculture.

It is suggested to all seed dealers that they cooperate with the military, and notify the nearest Chief of Engineers of quantities of Bermuda and carpet grass seeds they have on hand, even if in less than 1,000 pound quantities. State and County USDA War Boards likewise have been instructed to cooperate with dealers and the Army engineers in locating needed quantities of the seed. This action does not lift the general freeze on Bermuda and carpet grass seed, which requires all dealers to report lots of 1,000 pounds or more to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Food Production Administration, Washington, D. C. Reference: FPA6.

Seed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1942, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	202,000	36,000	118,000	77,000
Ft. William	156,064	146,346	120,278	271,650
Milwaukee	10,010	1,430	.....	.....
Portland	18,534	11,497	.....	.....
Spokane	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Superior	9,002	4,870	1,518	37,337
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	54,000	48,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	149,800	102,200	123,600	218,400
New Orleans	.....	24,764	1,100	22,000
St. Joseph	1,500	12,000	.....	1,500
St. Louis	9,800	26,600	7,000	7,000
Wichita	.....	10,400	.....	10,400
CLOVER				
*Chicago	621,000	694,000	338,000	599,000
*Milwaukee	286,057	90,000	748,880	1,108,105
TIMOTHY				
*Chicago	864,000	633,000	435,000	470,000
*Milwaukee	759,645	.....	410,970	703,880
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	91,300	25,300	46,200	.....
Kansas City	7,000	28,000	600	5,400
Wichita	1,600	.....	1,600	.....

*Lbs.

Seed Inspection in California

W. C. Jacobsen, chief of the Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection, reports that during February 665 samples of seed were received by the Sacramento laboratory.

During February, 74 inspection visits to seed dealers were made by the Bureau's inspectors.

Nineteen lots of seed were red tagged in February due to violation of the seed labeling provisions of the Agricultural Code.

The Bureau reported to the Federal Seed Act authorities for action 52 interstate shipments of seed for possible mislabeling.

During February, 2 samples of seed entering California ports from foreign countries were examined for noxious weed seeds for quarantine purposes. The kinds of seed tested were: Dallis grass and a mixture. Crabgrass was found in Dallis grass at the rate of 54 per pound.

At the Los Angeles office, where only examination and identification tests are made, 78 samples were received.

Seed Testing in Illinois

By CHAS. H. KELTNER, superintendent and acting seed analyst, division of plant industry, Illinois Dept. of Agriculture

In addition to official samples received at the laboratory, citizens themselves submit samples of lots of seed, which they wish to sell for seeding purposes, for analysis and germination test. The information received from the reports of these tests enables the seed merchant to correctly label the seed that he offers for sale, as required by the Illinois Seed Law.

Records are made of all samples received. They are weighed and analyzed for purity. In this process, the seeds of the weeds designated in the Illinois Seed Law as primary and secondary noxious weeds, are identified, and the percentage of all weed seeds, other crop seeds, and inert matter, is determined. Purity report is then typed and mailed to the sender. When this process is completed, pure seed, separated from the sample is counted and placed in the proper germinators. These seeds are watched daily for a period of from 7 to 28 days before the final reading is made, after which a report of the germination is mailed. Records of all these activities are made and kept on file. As the seed law specifies that each citizen may have five free tests, but must be charged for testing of samples exceeding five, a ledger account is kept.

The number of samples received by the Illinois Seed Laboratory during the fiscal year of 1941-42—23,100, is 780 samples more than the number submitted during the fiscal year, 1940-41. It is also 10,034 more samples than the average number analyzed during the five-year period, 1934-35 to 1938-39; and 14,416 more samples than the annual average of the laboratory for the twenty-year period, 1919-20 to 1938-39. Of the 23,100 samples received during 1941-42, 22,169 were received from farmers and dealers; 272 from State and Federal institutions; 233 from grain exhibits shown at the Illinois State Fair; 183 from farmers and dealers residing in other states, 153 from the Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n; and 90 from inspectors. A summary of the total number of samples submitted indicates that the laboratory service was used by 11,296 individual farmers, and by 672 seed dealers, during the fiscal year covered by this report.

Classification of unsalable samples after July 15, 1941, was on the basis of the amended Illinois Seed Law, enacted by the 62nd General Assembly, June 27, 1941, and approved by Governor Dwight H. Green on July 15. The percentage of samples found unsalable under the provisions of the new seed law was 10.6%. But those unsalable because of noxious weed content constituted only 6.5% of the entire number received. When one takes into consideration the added safeguards provided in the

new law against the sale of undesirable seed in Illinois, the 10.6% indicates an improvement of the quality of seed submitted this year over that of previous years.

Germination of Seed Corn Is Slightly Lower

By R. H. PORTER, of Iowa State College Seed Laboratory

Hybrid seed corn samples which have been tested indicate that the general quality in Iowa is satisfactory. The majority of samples tested for certification germinated 90 per cent or better. Corn testing below 90 per cent is not necessarily unfit to plant, although seed testing higher is preferred.

The quality of hybrid seed corn is slightly lower than in most seasons but tested better than was expected. Much of the corn in Iowa was of high moisture content at the time of the first killing frost.

SEED TREATMENT. Tests indicate that seed treatment of corn for 1943 planting may be expected to give unusually good results. Many farmers will be buying hybrid seed already treated by the hybrid corn company, but some companies do not treat their seed. The value of seed treatment has been recognized for many years as especially beneficial to corn germinating in cold, wet soil.

It is advisable to treat seed before planting this spring, if the seed has not been treated before the farmer gets it, because the germination is slightly lower on the average than in normal seasons.

The benefits of treating seed showed up in one of the most important aspects of seed germination testing this year—the response to the cold test. Samples were tested in natural soil at temperatures below what is considered most favorable, and the results were checked.

A group of 90 lots of hybrid seed which tested 93 per cent germination in sand at favorable temperatures averaged only 72 per cent germination in the cold test, for example. Treatment of the same lots before the cold test boosted the average up to 85 per cent germination. One lot dropped to 39 per cent when untreated before the cold test, but showed 85 per cent germination when treated before the test.

Experience at the Seed Laboratory shows that some lots of corn with high moisture content which germinated well last fall may not show up as well this spring, so it would be wise for all farmers to check the germination of their seed supply between now and planting time. If the rate of germination has declined, the planting rate should be increased accordingly.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Leading Varieties of Oats

Varieties of spring oats adapted to Illinois and the corn belt are described as follows by G. H. Dungan and W. L. Burlison of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture:

In choosing a variety of oats, yield is not the only consideration. Frequently some other characteristic, like resistance to lodging or to smut, will more than offset the failure of a variety to yield extremely high. When clover is to be established in oats, it is better to choose a variety with a relatively short straw even tho it might not yield so much as another variety with a long straw.

TAMA, VICLAND, and BOONE are quite similar in appearance and growth habits. All three have a short fine straw. They are resistant to both leaf and stem rust and also to smut. Altho considered early, they ripen a few days later than Columbia. Their grain is of good quality, white, with a yellow tinge, which is most pronounced in Boone. Even tho these three varieties are likely to lodge somewhat during rainstorms and when grown on very fertile soils, they are fairly resistant to lodging. All are selections from a cross between Victoria and Richland made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Tama and Boone were tested and distributed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Vicland by the Wisconsin Station.

MARION and HANCOCK are similar in plant size, general appearance, and time of maturity. Both are resistant to stem rust and smut and to some forms of leaf rust. They are moderately tall and are considered early altho they ripen a little later than Columbia. Marion is only moderately resistant to lodging, whereas Hancock is notably resistant. The grain of both varieties is of high quality as measured by test weight and percentage of groats. Marion is a white oat; Hancock is yellow. Both these varieties were developed from a cross between Markton and Rainbow by the Iowa Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

VANGUARD is a tall midseason oat possessing distinct resistance to stem rust but none to leaf rust or to smut. Its grain is white and its straw is good in resistance to lodging. It is the result of a cross between Hajira and Banner made by the Ontario Experimental Farms Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

GOPHER is an early white oat with comparatively stiff straw. It is not resistant to either of the rusts or to smut. The grain is

frequently low in test weight. It originated as a selection from Kherson by the Minnesota Station.

IOWAR is an early-maturing white oat having a tendency toward low bushel weight, and it is only medium in lodging resistance. It is not resistant to leaf rust, stem rust, or smut. It was developed as a pure-line selection from Kherson by the Iowa Station.

COLUMBIA is a very early, tannish-gray oat, susceptible to the rusts and smut but high yielding and of good quality in nonrust years. Its straw is medium long and fairly resistant to lodging. It is probably the most extensively grown variety in Illinois, but is being replaced rapidly by the well-adapted rust- and smut-resistant types. It was produced by the Missouri Station from Fulghum.

SIXTY-DAY is an early maturing variety which was introduced into the United States from Russia many years ago. It was lacking in rust and smut resistance, but because of its early maturity and generally good quality of grain it proved popular in the corn belt. It and its sister introduction, Kherson, were the strains from which many of our best varieties of a few years ago were selected.

RICHLAND (Iowa 105) has a stiff straw and is resistant to stem rust. It was developed from Kherson by the Iowa Station and is one of the parents of Boone, Vicland, and Tama.

CARTIER, ERBAN, LEGACY, and EAGLE are white oats that do well in Canada but mature too late to yield well in the corn belt, except in nonrust years with a cool July.

HIGH STRAW-YIELDING VARIETIES.—Most of the varieties that yield the most grain are below the average in yield of straw. Marion, Vanguard, Cartier, Hancock, Erban, Legacy, and Eagle all rank above average in amount of straw; whereas Tama, Vicland, Boone, Iowar, Gopher, Columbia, Sixty-Day, and Richland are below average.

YIELDS.—At Urbana the average yields in bushels per acre were as follows: Tama, 75; Vicland, 72.2; Marion, 69.5; Boone, 68.4; Vanguard, 60.8; Iowar, 60.7; Hancock, 57.5; Columbia, 56.3; Cartier, 66.7; Erban, 54; Sixty-day, 53.4; Gopher, 53.3; Legacy, 42.9, and Eagle, 41.8 bus.

J. B. Hutson, pres. of C. C. C., reported recently a loss of \$43,750,000 on the original sale of 125 million bushels of Government wheat sold for feed purposes.

The New Sweet Sudan Grass

By J. R. QUINBY and R. E. KARPEN of Texas Agr. Exp. Station

Sudan grass is a member of the sorghum family, with other members of which it crosses readily, and it has therefore been possible to correct the shortcomings of Sudan grass by incorporating into it desirable characters from Leoti, a sweet sorghum variety. The plant breeding problem was to compound a new synthetic variety by transferring the characters of sweet and juicy stem, non-shattering seed, disease resistance, and the distinctive sienna glume color from the Leoti sweet sorghum while retaining the grassy characteristics of sudan grass. This has been accomplished through crossing, backcrossing and selection in the greenhouse and in the field over a period of several years by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

The supply of foundation seed grown in 1942 by the Texas Agricultural Experimental Station was relatively small but was sufficient to insure a large supply of commercial seed in 1945. Relatively small amounts of seed in the hands of a number of seed growers in 1943 will allow large acreages to be planted for seed in 1944. Seed from the relatively large prospective 1944 acreage will be available to farmers in general in the spring of 1945. The distribution of foundation seed in 1943 has of necessity been limited to experienced Sudan grass seed growers, therefore no more seed, at this time, is available. Additional distributions of foundation seed will be made each year until the new variety becomes established.

Sudan grass, therefore, which arrived in the New World to find a much more glorious place than it ever had achieved in its native land, has now an offspring that is even better than itself and is expected to achieve even greater things.

Railroad Abandonments

The Missouri Pacific asks leave to abandon 14 miles between Hastings and Prosser, Neb.

The Burlington asks permission to abandon its branch line between Tecumseh Junction and Rockford, Neb.

The N. Y. C. has been denied permission to abandon 33 miles between Springport and Jonesville, Mich.

The C. & N. W. has been denied permission to abandon 37.6 miles from Belle Plaine to What Cheer, Ia.

The Burlington has filed a brief supporting its petition to abandon 105 miles between Sterling, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo. Sec'y of Agriculture recommends that abandonment be refused as public needs the line.

The Northern Pacific asks permission to abandon 17 miles of its Grantsburg branch from Rush City, Minn., to Grantsburg, Wis.

The Milwaukee is permitted to abandon 4.18 miles south from Madrid, Ia. Abandonment is permitted of 14.89 miles from Merrill to New Wood, Wis.

Chicago Getting More Grain by Canal

Lyman C. West, statistician of the Chicago Board of Trade, reports that the amount of corn received by barge at Chicago increased from 2,071,000 bus. in the first quarter of 1942 to 3,747,000 bus. in the first quarter of 1943.

By calendar years barge receipts of grain and beans at Chicago have been as follows in bushels:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Soy Beans
1933	99,000	38,000	.....	.....
1934	981,000	173,000	.....	.....
1935	661,000	723,000	170,000	.....
1936	437,000	1,299,000	33,000	28,000
1937	2,113,000	2,019,000	366,000	97,000
1938	727,000	10,236,000	465,000	355,000
1939	1,957,000	13,206,000	837,000	.....
1940	2,773,000	16,266,000	174,000	753,000
1941	1,695,000	15,349,000	211,000	442,000
1942	550,000	15,094,000	53,000	197,000



GOODRICH BROS. CO. ELEVATOR
WINCHESTER, IND.

GOODRICH BROS. CO.

ELEVATOR

Winchester, Ind.

is equipped with a

HESS

Automatic, Oil Burning

Direct Heat

DRIER AND COOLER

They're Profit Makers

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Grain Carriers

The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet in the Elks Club at Fargo, N. D., Apr. 20.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reconsider its decision in No. 28682, rates on corn from Chicago and Indianapolis to Battle Creek, Mich.

Fort William, Ont.—About 300 cars of oats are leaving daily for Eastern Canada and the United States. Oats for the central states are being shipped from interior elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

For a period of two or three weeks the Canadian wheat board will give preference to oats and barley over wheat to the head of the lakes, to be available at the opening of navigation to fill sales of the coarse grains.

An Embargo on all shipments into Mexico has been placed by the Ass'n of American Railroads until 300 cars held at the border can be delivered, unloaded and returned. The cars loaded with grain and other commodities are waiting at Laredo, Brownsville and Eagle Pass for the Mexican railroads to take them.

D. A. Stickell & Sons were granted thru routes by the Interstate Commerce Commission over objection by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo and central territory to destinations on the Pennsylvania east of York, Pa., and Baltimore, and between New York and Cape Charles, Va., via Hagerstown, Md., where transit was desired.

By a vote of 6 to 5 the Interstate Commerce Commission Apr. 12 suspended, effective May 15 the railroad freight rate increases averaging 4.7 per cent, which were authorized a year ago. The Commission held that increase in the volume of traffic warranted the reduction. The increase has netted the railroads \$308,997,000, but the wages increase for which it was granted had cost \$389,000,000 in 1942.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Mar. 27 totaled 44,979 cars, an increase of 1,839 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 11,247 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Mar. 27 totaled 31,285 cars, an increase of 1,536 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 10,810 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Reduction of Circuitous Routing

At the meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board at Chicago Apr. 8 Fred S. Keiser, associate director of the O.D.T., read extracts from a letter from Director Jos. B. Eastman that "As I see it the important thing is to remove any complacency that exists in the minds of shippers or the railroads that the future is secure."

Mr. Keiser said the minimum use of transportation could best be achieved by elimination of cross hauling and reduction of unduly circuitous routing.

L. M. Betts, manager of the railroad relations section of the Association of American Railroads, said the carriers are much more concerned about a break-down of the railroad plant than they were a year or two ago.

Mr. Betts said the prospect is for a much heavier grain movement this summer, both from country elevators to terminals and from terminals to distilleries. Current off-peak grain movement is running just as heavy as at the harvest season last year, creating a shortage of first grade box cars.

Cars of grain unloaded at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports during March totaled 5,653, against 2,708 in March, 1942.

Springfield, Mo.—The Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., aiding transportation efficiency under O.D.T. order No. 18, loaded 108 cars in December with an average of 67,370 lbs., a gain of 54.5%, the highest rate reported to the O.D.T. on any commodity.

Freight traffic last year was 43 per cent larger, and passenger traffic 73 per cent larger than in 1929, altho railroads had available about 28 per cent fewer locomotives, 12 per cent fewer freight cars, and 30 per cent fewer passenger-carrying cars. And yet they were unable to get as much either of new equipment or of materials for maintaining their equipment and other facilities as in 1929.

Reduced rates on grain from Iowa and Minnesota to Michigan and Wisconsin were the subject of a hearing Mar. 27 at Chicago by Examiner Hall of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The C. & N.-W. and C. G. W. desire to make rates at the level of combination rates on similar shipments over other lines via Minneapolis. The rate from River Sioux, Ia., via Illinois to Green Bay, Wis., would be 32.5c instead of the present 35c.

"Critics of the private enterprise system have been both surprised and disappointed at the demonstrated ability of the railroads to handle the record breaking war time load, without recurrence of car shortages and congestions experience in periods of lighter volume. They do not now point with pride to their pre-war predictions of railroad breakdowns."—Z. G. Hopkins, of Western Railways Committee on Public Relations.

No new box cars have been approved for construction in 1943, says Chairman Kendall of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads. "Grain and grain products loading is heavier now than during the last harvest, an unprecedented condition. The C.C.C. is endeavoring to move 400,000,000 bus. of grain before the end of June. Extraordinary amounts of grain are going into the feed and distilling programs. Grain car liners formerly employed to permit the use of second grade cars will not be available this year in sufficient quantity to be of much assistance."

Investigation by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce of "to what extent the civilian economy and the war effort of the Nation are affected by the limitation placed upon the manufacture of trucks and trailers for the transportation of products over the public highways of the United States, including the activities of various regular and special agencies of the Federal Government to determine whether the maximum use is being made of the public highways of the Nation for the transportation of such products," is called for in Senate Resolution 121 introduced Mar. 30, by Senator Gillette.

Ice at the Straits of Mackinac Apr. 12 was too heavy for the free passage of boats.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Apr. 5 issued amendment No. 8 to Service Order No. 80 continuing authorization of the grain embargo and permit system, expiring Apr. 30 to Dec. 31. Embargo agents will be set up at Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Enid, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Ogden, Utah, and Seattle.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A meeting was held Apr. 8 at the Hotel Texas at the request of the O.D.T. and the I.C.C. of grain shippers, millers, elevator operators, mixed feed manufacturers and brokers, to consider cancellation of all exceptions to the 3-way transit rule, elimination of back-haul, increase in minimum weight of grain to 80,000 lbs., increase in demurrage rates and reduction of free time.

Transportation Conservation Committee Created

The Office of Defense Transportation and the Interstate Commerce Commission acting jointly have created a grain and grain products transportation conservation committee to work out ways of moving the grain with the minimum use of equipment.

Circuitous routing, cross hauling and back hauling will be attacked, it was indicated at the first meeting of the committee Mar. 16 at Chicago. The second meeting of the committee will be held at Chicago Apr. 21.

The chairman of the committee is C. A. Lahay, vice pres. of the Quaker Oats Co., and the sec'y is J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Other members of the committee are W. R. Scott, sec'y and transportation commissioner, Board of Trade, Kansas City; Edw. P. Ayars, traffic counsel, Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, Fort Worth; F. S. Clay, sec'y-manager, Portland Traffic Association, Portland, Ore.; R. D. Lyle, traffic manager, North Pacific Millers' Ass'n, Portland, Ore.; L. M. Betts, manager, railroad relations section, Ass'n of American Railroads, Washington; W. V. Wheat, Peoria Board of Trade; A. T. Sindel, Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis; Freeman Bradford, Indianapolis Board of Trade; Frank B. Townsend, Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n; C. D. Sturtevant, Commodity Credit Corporation, Chicago; J. W. Holloway, executive secretary, the Kansas-Missouri River Mills, Kansas City; John A. Kuhn, Omaha Grain Exchange; E. B. Smith, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; W. E. Maloney, the Corn Exchange, Buffalo; R. E. Clark, Association of American Railroads, Washington; J. B. McGinnis, traffic manager, the Q. O. Chemical Company, Memphis; D. L. Mullen, Wichita Board of Trade; George Work, Denver; F. S. Keiser, associate director, division of railway transport, O.D.T., Chicago; and Homer C. King, director bureau of service, I.C.C., Washington.

"RANDOLPH"

OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Feedstuffs

Tampa, Fla.—The shortage of protein feed was explained by J. Lawrence Perry of the Feed Industry Council and L. W. Howard at the meeting Mar. 22 of the Florida Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Retailers of feed are very much in need of a higher markup on small packages of feed. Under the margins at present allowed dealers sell at prices that lose money, considering the cost of doing business.

Springfield, Ky.—The Hayden Mill & Grain Co. during January ground 442,450 lbs. of home grown grain, mixing in 54,800 lbs. of protein supplement, in Washington and Marion Counties, in its portable mill.

Chicago, Ill.—The annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute was scheduled for Apr. 14 and 15 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. Among the many good speakers on the program is Dr. R. M. Bethke on Feeding Pigs, Chickens and Calves.

Molasses in L.C.L. lots are to be priced effective Apr. 5 under amendment 146 to supplementary regulation 14 of the O.P.A., when resold by a distributor who buys in tank car lots, on a basis considering freight and distributor's established differential.

"Mixed feeds" for animals under the G. M. P. R. do not include poultry tonics and condiments, and this exemption for poultry has been extended to other animals, effective Apr. 2 in amendment No. 47 to the G. M. P. R., and these products are not under price control.

Two labor-saving methods of using the chemical, phenothiazine, to control injurious worm parasites of sheep are described in instructions just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For a mature sheep the dose is about an ounce of phenothiazine to a pound of moistened grain. The animals can be readily treated in groups of about 10 at one feed trough.

Memphis, Tenn.—A meeting will be held in the Peabody Hotel Apr. 26 of the Industry Committee for the Cottonseed and Peanut Crushing Industry, created Mar. 27 by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division. Four members represent the public, four the employees and John H. Bryson, Dothan, Ala.; R. M. Hughes, Greer, S. C.; P. A. Laws, Memphis, Tenn., and Henry G. Womble, Caldwell, Tex., the employers.

To comply with the voluntary regulation limiting the percentage of animal protein in some 19 feeds a convenient table has been calculated by Lyman Peck, chairman of the Committee on Nutrition of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, stating the permitted percentage of meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk, dried whey or tankage. For example, where 2 per cent of animal protein is permissible in chick starter the table shows that 4 pounds of 50% protein meat scraps may be included in 100 lbs of the mixed feed.

Feedstuffs Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	6,413	4,749	16,783	13,224
Chicago	32,093	21,523	65,304	69,593
Kansas City	7,170	3,825	36,180	25,850
Milwaukee	80	220	14,520	11,360
Peoria	13,960	10,680	19,780	16,260
Wichita	.....	.....	7,840	7,185

The Federal Security Agency, operating the Food and Drug Administration, waited until February, 1943, to make public a decision of the court Jan. 10, 1941, fining a Missouri mill \$50 for misbranding wheat gray shorts and screenings. The suit was instituted Oct. 13, 1939.

Chicago, Ill.—For his work in chemistry of nutrition the 1943 Willard Gibbs medal of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society will be awarded to Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem, professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin. The presentation will be made May 20 at Chicago.

John K. Westberg of the O.P.A. will speak on O.P.A. regulations and answer questions at gatherings of dealers to be held at Dallas, Texas., Apr. 23, Oklahoma City, Apr. 26 and Kansas City Apr. 28. Questions mailed to P. O. Box No. 2151, Kansas City, Mo., will be classified and answered by Mr. Westberg at the meetings. The Kansas City meeting will be held in the Little Theater, Municipal Auditorium, where the speakers besides Mr. Westberg, will be R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n on Problems of Feed Industry Related to Government; O. M. Straube on Protein Conservation and D. K. Steenbergh on The Feed Retailer and the O.P.A.

New Laws for the Feed Dealer

Olympia, Wash.—The bill fixing the feed registration fee at not over \$6 per brand was approved Mar. 23.

St. Paul, Minn.—Senate Bill 759 would exempt feed grinders from the motor vehicle tax.

Pierre, S. D.—The bill, H. B. 198, to regulate the sale of commercial feeds, mineral feeds and livestock remedies has been passed.

Springfield, Ill.—The bill, S. B. 150, to regulate the analysis and sale of concentrated feedingstuffs has been referred to the judiciary committee.

Canadian Millfeed Ceiling

Maximum prices by zones at which millers may sell bran, shorts or middlings to dealers were established Mar. 27 by the Canadian Prices Board at Ottawa.

Schedules attached to the order establish maximum selling prices f.o.b. the processors' mill for each area in which the mill is situated. On sales to a consumer, the processor is allowed to add to the prices set out in the schedules his basic period mark-up on similar sales.

This mark-up, however, is limited to a maximum of \$4 per ton in western Canada and \$3.75 per ton in eastern Canada. The maximum mark-ups on sales by dealers to other dealers range from 50 cents per ton to \$2 per ton, depending on the quantity sold and the basis of the sale. Only one intermediate mark-up is permitted under the order.

In selling to a consumer, a dealer is permitted to add to his cost his basic period mark-up on similar sales, but this is limited to \$4 per ton in western Canada and \$3.85 per ton in eastern Canada. All maximum prices established in the order must be reduced by the amount of any governmental freight assistance which may be allowed to the seller of any mill feeds, and on the basis applicable to that particular point.

The order specifies that where a different type of bag is used to that used during the basic period, any reduction in cost must be passed on in the selling price.

Problems of the Soybean Processor

By D. J. BUNNELL, vice pres., Central Soya Co., before National Farm Chemurgic Council

Because of the prospective big crop the industry was asked to increase capacity. Use of critical materials had to be limited to the production of implements of war. We were restricted to the development of more efficient methods and the application of speed up of machinery. In the season a year ago the industry, for the first time, crushed a little over 6 million bushels in one month. Last October, the first month of the current season, there were crushed more than 6½ million bushels. Each month this amount has progressively increased, until February, the short month just past, 10 million bushels of soybeans were converted into soybean meal, soybean oil and soybean flour by the processing plants in the bean belt. This remarkable performance indicates an annual capacity of 120 million bushels, with the same plant facilities that had never handled more than 70 million bushels in any previous year.

Additional beans are being crushed in flax plants on the East Coast, in copra, flax and cotton plants on the West Coast as well as in the cotton mills of the South from Georgia to Texas. These operations, outside the bean belt, were undertaken as a measure to handle what was thought to be a surplus over and above that which could be handled by the regular facilities of the soybean industry. The less efficient operation of these mills, outside the bean belt, was disregarded and considered a necessary program to be taken during the war emergency.

We are now half way thru the 1942-1943 crop year. How does the problem of handling this much talked of "Large Production of Soybeans in 1942" look to us now, as compared to the way it appeared at the beginning of movement last fall?

A government crop estimate is always subject to revision after the history of the crop movement is completely known. I find myself in the company of a number of experienced men, who have made a study of the bean crop since its infancy, when I draw the conclusion that the crop has been over estimated. The behavior of the movement itself and the report of yields up to the present time indicate that the crop will fall short about 15 million bushels of the early estimate. This would reduce the crop to 195 million bushels. A large crop, like that grown last year, requires a longer harvesting period. This situation was aggravated by adverse weather conditions in November. Field operations were interrupted, with the result that untold thousands of acres went into the winter unharvested. Soybeans harvested during the winter have shown a serious reduction in yield. A large acreage still remains unharvested. In addition, the lack of farm help will cause farmers to concentrate on the problem of new crop production as soon as spring work can be started. Farmers will not have time to salvage all that remains of a crop that should have been harvested last Fall. The plow-under from these remaining acres will be large. A loss of 15 million bushels for these reasons is conservative, leaving a total of 180 million bushels.

In recent years there has been a farm disappearance of from 3 to 5 million bushels. The favorable feeding ratio, together with the fact that farmers have needed more protein than ever before, have caused the use of increased quantities of soybeans on farms. This disappearance will have to be enlarged to at least 15 million bushels. Again available supplies must be reduced to 165 million bushels. Accounting must be made of approximately 25 million bushels to plant the next crop. This will reduce supplies available to processors to 140 million bushels. An additional fact is still to be taken into consideration. There is never a complete clean up of any agricultural crop at the end of a crop year. This carry-over will

amount to several million bushels thru all bean producing areas.

I have referred to beans that are being crushed in the South and on the East and West coasts. This represents a further reduction of supplies that will be available to the regular soybean processors in the bean belt.

These statistics have been given to you in detail, for they lead to a conclusion that no one in the industry—and certainly not I—thot possible last Fall. The old bug-a-boo of getting beans to run our plants is still with us. Slow movement these past two and one-half months, at a time when plants were operating at capacity, has made serious inroads on storage stocks at mills. These stocks were ear-marked for consumption during the late spring and summer. Each day that passes where the processor is not able to purchase his daily crush is a threat to his chance for any kind of satisfactory operation thru the summer. Full year operations will be dependent upon a steady, continuous country movement. The answer to this problem can only be found as the situation develops in the remaining months of the crop year that lie ahead.

Cottonseed Meal and Silage for Yearling Steers

At the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station yearling steers were reasonably well fattened on rations of sumac silage and cottonseed meal in periods of about 200 days. The feeding of silage with cottonseed meal, or with cottonseed meal plus cottonseed (when low in price) may afford a profitable means of marketing large amounts of silage per steer when grains are scarce and high in price and silage is abundant. The method has the disadvantage of producing only moderate gains because it is impossible for cattle fed limited concentrates to consume enough silage to secure the nutrients required to make high gain. Low gains in dry lot feeding are accompanied by high cost of gain unless the feeds are very low in price.

Considering the factors of gain, costs of gain, degree of finish, selling price, carcass weight and grade, and net return, the feeding of approximately 5.5 pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily in addition to a full feed of silage, gave better results than the feeding of either 4 or 7 pounds. These amounts of cottonseed meal were greater than were necessary to meet the protein requirements of the cattle, and whether such amounts can be fed economically depends upon the price of cottonseed meal as compared to grains. When cottonseed meal will supply energy at a cost no higher than grain sorghums or corn, it may be used in excess of amounts needed to meet the protein requirement.

The price of crude cottonseed oil as in this experiment prohibits its use for cattle feeding, but the difference in gain and yield of dressed beef between lots which received different amounts of cottonseed oil show that the oil has high feed value.

The similarity in gain and finish between a lot fed cottonseed and cottonseed meal and a lot fed to receive the same amounts of protein and fat as supplied by cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal in a single test indicate that the protein and fat, respectively, have approximately the same value whether supplied by cottonseed meal and cottonseed oil, or by cottonseed.

Cottonseed oil was not laxative to yearling steers when fed in amounts up to 1 pound per head daily, an amount larger than would ordinarily be fed in cottonseed. Cottonseed was not laxative to yearling steers when fed at the rate of 6.4 pounds (one trial) per head daily for 196 days.

The results also indicate that with adequate protein in the ration, the feeder may feed a cottonseed meal of slightly lower protein content if the loss of protein is compensated by an equal increase in the percentage of fat or oil.—Bull. 622.

West Coast Protein Situation Alarming

The California U. S. Dept. of Agriculture War Board recently adopted the following resolutions and recommendations:

The abnormal situation brought about by the excessive concentration of people here, in industry, training camps, hospitals and other federal establishments, government employees in non-combat categories, plus supplying personnel of some 400 merchant ships per month with a minimum of twenty weeks food each, makes the maintenance of production of animal and poultry foods in California along with every effort to increase production of paramount importance.

Production is not being maintained. On the contrary it is declining. The causes are many but the most important of all is the shortage of protein feeds. California has always been a deficit area in protein feeds but the situation now is deplorable. Unless some relief is accorded immediately other states will have to contribute increasingly greater quantities of animal and poultry foods for the needs of California.

Therefore, we believe it imperative, and recommend that import licenses be granted, for at least 20,000 tons of meat scrap for immediate shipment, and allocation thru such Agencies as will insure equitable distribution thru regular channels.

Fishing is the most efficient use of man hours for food production and it is highest in the pilchard (sardine) fishing on the Pacific Coast.

The continental shelves on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of this continent are underfished. They produce on the average one ounce of fish per acre per year, and heavier fishing would be advantageous.

Remove state restrictions on the reduction of fish so that all sardines brought in which cannot be processed by canneries be reduced to meal regardless of the present whole fish permit system.

Subsidize the catch of fish for meal so that fishing boats can operate for this purpose on the same financial return basis as when the catch is used by canneries.

Prices of Gov't Feed Wheat

The lowest feed wheat price—93 cents—will prevail in some of the counties in Southern Minnesota. The lowest price in Iowa will be 94 cents, and the lowest in Illinois will be 99 cents. Prices in some areas outside the corn belt include partial freight differentials. In New England and in Florida, the price will be \$1.09 per bushel. Prices on the Pacific Coast will range from \$1.04 on the north coast to \$1.09 per bushel in Southern California. In the Southeast, prices will be \$1.07 per bushel delivered in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Eastern Tennessee. In Texas and Oklahoma, the price will be \$1.03 per bushel.

Prices at base points per bushel delivered will be: \$1.06, Richmond, Va.; \$1.06, Baltimore, Md.; \$1.07, Philadelphia, Pa.; \$1.08, New York, N. Y.; \$1.09, Boston, Mass.; \$1.03, Buffalo, N. Y.

This program will be conducted as provided in 1943 C.C.C. Feed Wheat Form 1, issued on Jan. 1, 1943, with the following additions to effect equitable distribution:

Local feed mixers and dealers, when placing their orders, shall state the quantity on hand unsold and estimated monthly requirements. Their orders will be accepted for a quantity which, together with the quantity on hand unsold, will not exceed a 30 days' supply.


Large mixed feed manufacturers, distributors, and County AAA committees, when placing orders, must state the quantity on hand unsold and their estimated weekly requirements. Orders will be accepted for a quantity which, together with the quantity on hand unsold, will not exceed a 30 days' supply.

Where it is impracticable to accept an order for less than the amount in a bin, a carload, or the amount of wheat represented by a warehouse receipt, the above supply limitations may be increased to one of these amounts.

"On direct purchases from C.C.C., the sale price will be the price in effect at time of shipment, regardless of the date of the order. In the case of a sale of wheat from a C.C.C. bin or country warehouse, the price will be the price in effect at the time of delivery to the purchaser."

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

CLO-TRATE VITAMIN PRODUCTS

To fortify your feeds in accordance with government regulations, use one or more of the following CLO-TRATE Products:

CLO-TRATE "Super 400" Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 3000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "400" Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 2000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "L-40" Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 1000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "800" Vitamin D Feeding Oil contains 800 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

CLO-TRATE "DRY D" activated animal sterol (vitamin D) in edible powder form, contains 2000 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

Each CLO-TRATE Product is guaranteed to contain not less than the unitage claimed. Every batch is checked before shipment in our chemical and physical laboratories, and tested on chicks by the A.O.A.C. method.

WHITE LABORATORIES, INC.

NEWARK

NEW JERSEY

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Washington, D. C.—Specific dollars and cents maximums have replaced the ceilings on whey powder for feed, under an order issued Apr. 2 by the O.P.A. For use as an ingredient in poultry feed the manufacturer's price will be 8c per pound at shipping point. Wholesalers can add 0.25c and retailers 0.5c in bag lots and 0.75c in single bags.

Washington, D. C. — Granite grit in the new bag sizes must be priced according to amendment 144 to regulation 14 of the O. P. A., effective Apr. 2. Packers must refigure every maximum price set under the General Maximum Price Regulation for a commodity packed in a new container type or size to which the rules of this subparagraph (7) are applicable.

Chicago, Ill.—The Palmer House has been chosen for the convention of the International Baby Chick Ass'n to be held July 20 to 22. The exhibit hall has 25,000 ft. of floor area. At the same time annual meetings will be held by the Illinois Poultry Improvement Ass'n, Poultry and Egg National Board and National Turkey Federation. An attendance of 3,000 is expected.

Wray, Colo.—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered John F. Erdley cease representing that his hatchery is approved by the United States Government or that his baby chicks are hatched from eggs produced by a flock approved by the Government; that his baby chicks are "check tested"; and that chicks from each of his parent flocks are brooder tested for health and livability.

Half of the six million chicks that die annually in Minnesota could be saved if poultry raisers would follow a few simple precautions, says Cora Cooke, poultry specialist at Minnesota University Farm. Of first importance, according to Miss Cooke, is getting good chicks from pullorum-tested flocks and from flocks with good egg production records. Another tip to remember when buying chicks, she says, is to get all of the same breed.

Limiting Starch in Feed of Layers

At the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station it was found that substituting distillers' corn dried grains or other feeds low in starch for all or part of the yellow corn containing 60-70% starch in a ration of 29 laying hens over an 18-week period did not materially affect the number of pounds of eggs, dry shell, white, wet yolk, dry yolk, and fat in the yolk produced by these hens. However, analyses of the bodies showed an average of 0.62 lb. of fat per hen in those which had rec'd 53.5% corn meal as compared with an average of 0.14 and 0.15 lb. of fat per hen in groups in which all the corn was replaced by low starchy feeds.

The fat in the body of the laying hen appeared to be derived primarily from starch and not from protein or fat, confirming previous findings in growing chicks. Egg yolk fat was affected less by the ration than body fat, and there was no correlation between the color of the yolk and the hatchability of the eggs.

The addition of distillers' corn dried grains in the mash did not interfere with palatability, but it seemed to have a deleterious effect on the health of the birds. The oil in the uropygeal gland was smallest in birds receiving rations containing the largest amount of corn. Data are presented on the composition of the feeds and representative samples of the uropygeal oil in the glands, body fat, droppings, and eggs after the 18-week period on the test ration in comparison with feeding on the control ration with more than 50% yellow corn.

Alfalfa Meal Ceiling

On account of the shortage of alfalfa meal, a valuable ingredient in poultry feeds, the O.P.A. on Apr. 6 established a ceiling on wholesale and retail sales in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Lake County, Indiana.

The maximum price is set at average inventory cost plus \$3.50 per ton, on all varieties and grades of alfalfa meal.

Allow More Vitamin A in Poultry Feed

Limitation Order L-40, governing vitamin A, was amended by announcement Mar. 27 that until May 15 manufacturers of poultry feeds are permitted to add to each pound of feed in the form recommended for consumption not more than 2,500 U.S.P. units of vitamin A or, in the case of poultry breeding feeds and turkey feeds, not more than 3,500 U.S.P. units in each pound.

The amendment is intended to make up the deficiency until new alfalfa and other natural green feeds become available.

Hints for Backyard Chicken Raisers

Retail feed dealers approached by amateurs having a patriotic urge to produce poultry to swell the food supply can be of help by passing on to them these suggestions made Mar. 30 by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture:

Most beginners in a poultry enterprise will start with baby chicks from a commercial hatchery and delivered when from 24 to 72 hours old. It pays to order what is known as "U. S. Pullorum tested stock," an assurance that the hatching eggs came from flocks tested for the pullorum disease that is so deadly to baby chicks. Many reputable hatcheries sell only pullorum-free stock and prices are little, if any, higher than that of chicks from non-tested stock.

With eggs and time so valuable, the Department does not advise hatching and brooding by hens. Men have learned to manage both these tasks better than the hen does, and it is not worthwhile to take the risk of disease or parasites with hatching or brooding under hens. Where electricity is available it provides satisfactory and safe heat for the brooder that replaces the hen.

The backyard poultry raisers can improvise some sort of a brooder or hover. For the first week or ten days the chicks will be most comfortable with a temperature, under the hover, of about 90 to 95 degrees. Their need for heat will drop about 5 degrees a week until they are feathered and no longer need artificial heat. Even when daytime temperatures are warm, the young chicks will need some artificial heat at night. Indoor hovers or brooders may be placed in the cellar, in the garage or other outbuilding, where they will be protected from drafts, wind, and moisture. Outdoor brooders with wire-floored yards are well adapted for brooding and growing chickens.

Scrupulous care in keeping brooding surroundings sanitary and dry is the best policy of disease prevention, and health insurance. It is good management to remove soiled or wet litter every day or two. A general cleaning and replacement will be needed about once a week. One of the reasons the Department recommends an inch or more of coarse sand as the base for litter is that the sand aids cleaning and absorbs moisture. When the sand is covered with chopped straw for litter, the weekly cleanup will include sweeping up the straw and discarding most of it that is not obviously clean

and dry. Soiled sand should be removed after which the surface can be raked smooth, new sand added, and clean chopped litter replaced.

Chicks need good starting and growing mash which should be kept before the chicks in shallow pans or feeders. Growing chickens in addition to the mash can eat some fine table scraps but not coarse materials, such as vegetable parings. It is far easier to keep chicks healthy and growing by keeping them warm, clean, and dry, than to try to cure ailments that develop as the result of chills, dampness, or spoiled food.

**DRIED MILK PRODUCTS
FEEDING A & D OILS
LACTO-VEE FOR-CLO**
LACTO-VEE PRODUCTS CO.
Dayton, Ohio

Give KELLY DUPLEX a TRIAL IN YOUR OWN MILL

Prove to your own satisfaction the outstanding value of Kelly-Duplex equipment. Install any machine you need in your mill or elevator. See how smoothly it runs and the high-quality work it does. If you are not more than pleased in every way you are free to return it and refund will be made promptly.

Complete feed mill and elevator equipment. Write for catalog.

THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

CHICKENS TURKEYS

Their Feed and Care

Helping your farmer patrons to increase their profits from their flocks will also increase your business. These authoritative books will aid you when advising them.

POULTRY PRODUCTION—Lippincott and Card
A book complete with information needed in the successful raising of poultry. Newly revised. Sixth edition. 603 pages, 215 illustrations. Weight 4 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING—Hurd
Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 206 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY—Jull
Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs. price \$4.00 plus postage.

TURKEY MANAGEMENT—Marsden and Martin
Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 706 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs. price \$3.50 plus postage.

Nothing is more productive of profit than healthy poultry. These books will aid you in encouraging your patrons to raise the better types. Order them today.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Fish Meal in Poultry Rations

[Prepared for the Feed Industry Council by Dr. John C. Scholes of the research division of the Beacon Milling Co.]

Poultry require a ration containing a relatively high proportion of protein for efficient growth during the first six weeks. Rapid early growth results in increased vitality and disease resistance, earlier broiler marketing, increased egg production and larger eggs from the matured pullets. Laying hens will produce more eggs and larger eggs over a longer period when the protein supply is adequate.

Many tests of the value of proteins from different sources, for growing chicks and laying hens have been reported. Most of these are in agreement that a mixture of protein from several sources is more desirable than a protein from only one source. Practically all trials with poultry have shown improvement in growth or in egg production by supplementing protein from plant sources with protein from an animal source. Thus if the best use is to be made of the supply of plant proteins and other feed ingredients it is imperative that there is an adequate supply of animal protein properly to supplement the ration.

There have been a number of trials of the comparative value of proteins from different sources. Almquist (1935) by chemical means arrived at a protein quality index for a number of animal protein supplements. Some of the results of the determinations made by Almquist and associates of the University of California are given in the following table:

Source of Protein Supplements—	Protein Quality Index
Casein	88
Sardine fish meal	86
Menhaden fish meal	83
Beef muscle	83
Meat scrap	69
Tankage	48
Cracklings	73
Gelatin	40
Gelatin plus sardine meal	84

Wilgus and associates at Cornell University expressed protein quality as protein efficiency and arrived at the comparative efficiency of several protein supplements by taking into consideration the digestibility and to some extent the supplementary value of the mixed proteins of meat scrap. The following table gives the result of this work:

Protein Supplements—	Efficiency Percentage
Casein	100
Dried skim milk	100
White fish meal—Vacuum-dried	104
Steam-dried	104
Flame-dried	94
Sardine fish meal—Domestic	88
Menhaden fish meal—Steam-dried	91
Flame-dried	80
Meat scrap—55% protein	82
50% protein	73
Soybean oil meal—Expeller	89
Hydraulic	88
Solvent	92

In both of the above tables it will be observed that fish meals have a higher rating than meat scraps.

Robertson and associates of the State College of Washington determined the gross value of several protein supplements for poultry. In this experimental work the gross value is expressed as percentage of the value of casein. The gross value of 47 different samples of protein supplements was determined as follows:

Protein Supplements—	Gross Value
Herring fish meal (6 samples)	101
Pilchard fish meal (5 samples)	96
Sardine fish meal (2 samples)	95
Salmon fish meal (9 samples)	86
Meat meals (7 samples)	55
Manchurian soybean oil meal (2 samples)	78
Domestic soybean oil meal (4 samples)	76
Dried skim milk (1 sample)	87
Dried buttermilk (1 sample)	92

In this experiment the fish meals were found to have a value superior to meat meals and soybean oil meals.

From the above three tables indicating the comparative value of several protein supplements, it would be expected that fish meals would give better results than meat meals when added as a supplement along with soybean oil meal or other plant protein supplements. This has been shown to be the case in a considerable number of experiments conducted at several experiment stations. Sherwood and Couch, at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, found fish meal to be a much better supplement along with soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal than meat and bone scraps when fed to chicks up to 10 weeks of age. Bird and Grosche, of the Maryland Experiment Station, reported menhaden fish meal to be much superior to meat and bone meal as a supplement to a chick mash having a high content of soybean oil meal. Van Landingham and associates at the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station found the menhaden fish meal and meat meal to be about equal in value as a supplement to soybean meal, but menhaden fish meal was superior in value to meat meal as a supplement to corn gluten meal for chicks between the ages of 6 and 12 weeks.

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL.—Several experiments have shown that satisfactory results may be obtained from rations for chicks and for laying hens which contain a high proportion of soybean oil meal, providing that the ration contains approximately 4% of fish meal. Bird and Grosche of the Maryland Experiment Station fed a ration containing 24.5% soybean oil meal and 4% menhaden fish meal to growing chicks. When the fish meal was replaced by soybean meal on an equal protein basis (approximately 5½ lbs. soybean oil meal), the growth of the chicks was reduced in each of seven trials. In two of the seven trials the growth reduction was slight but in the other five trials the chicks receiving the high soybean oil meal ration without fish meal made from 9.3% to 21.4% less growth up to nine weeks of age. In the same trial the replacement of fish meal with various types of meat meals gave better growth than the rations containing no animal protein supplements, but were not equal to the chicks receiving the 4% of fish meal.

Christiansen and co-workers at the University of Wisconsin state that the protein of grain supplemented solely by soybean oil meal is inefficient and requires additional supplementation with other protein for maximum efficiency. Exceptionally good growth of chicks was obtained when 3 or 4% of fish meal was combined with soybean oil meal in the ration used. When 3 or 4% of meat scrap was combined with the soybean oil meal the growth of chicks did not equal that of the chicks receiving fish meal in the ration but was superior to that of chicks receiving no animal protein supplement. These trials were conducted with groups of White Leghorn and groups of Barred Plymouth Rock chicks. In the trials with White Leghorns 100 lbs of the ration containing 16% of soybean oil meal and no animal protein supplements produced 25.3 lbs of chicken up to eight weeks of age and 100 lbs. of the ration containing 12% of soybean oil meal and 3% of sardine fish meal produced 30.7 lbs of chicken up to eight weeks of age. In other words, replacing 4 lbs. of soybean

oil meal with 3 lbs. of fish meal increased the production from 100 lbs. of feed by 5.4 lbs. of chicken.

These figures, however, do not indicate the entire value of the fish meal. On the basis of the figures given for the trial conducted with Leghorn chicks, 100 chicks receiving the soy-

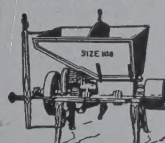
**CHECK
YOUR
FORMULAS
with
Laboratory
Analyses**

Protein, Fat, and Fibre
—Feed or Grain—
Analyzed at
Reasonable Rates
Runyon Testing Laboratories
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois
"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Food"

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burr. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

FEED FORMULAS

compiled by experts, designed to overcome war-time ingredient scarcities; formulas for all animals; formulas that will please feeders and make money for you, are contained in the new third edition of the

Feed Trade Manual

It also contains information on administration, advertising and selling, nutritional advances, scientific findings, vitamin requirements of poultry and livestock; vitamin contents of feed ingredients, and a mass of other valuable information. 230 pages, stiff cloth binding, price \$3.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSH ST. LOUIS

bean oil meal ration would weigh 116.9 lbs. at the end of eight weeks and 100 chicks receiving the ration containing 12% of soybean oil meal and 3% of sardine meal would weigh 142.7 lbs., or an increase of over 25 lbs. In the trials with Barred Plymouth Rock chicks 100 lbs. of the ration containing 16% of soybean oil meal and no animal protein supplements produced 26 lbs of chicken up to eight weeks of age, and 100 lbs of a ration containing 11% of soybean oil meal and 4% of sardine fish meal produced 27.1 lbs. of chicken up to eight weeks of age. However, on the basis of the figures given, as a result of variations in food consumption, 100 chicks on a ration containing 16% soybean oil meal would weigh 123.7 lbs. at the end of eight weeks and 100 chicks on the ration containing 4% of sardine fish meal and 11% of soybean oil meal would weigh 153.4 lbs., or an increase of 30 lbs. Thus it is obvious that with the use of small quantities of fish meal much more efficient production of poultry meat may be secured.

AMINO ACIDS.—The protein requirements of poultry represent the need for various amino acids. It would appear that the superior value of fish meal undoubtedly results in part from the amino acids which it contains. Almquist of the University of California has reported on the amino acid composition of a number of proteins. Fish meals have been shown to be relatively high in the amino acid methionine. Rhian and associates at the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station have shown fish meal to be a better source of choline, a substance of value in the synthesis of certain amino acids, than soybean oil meal or meat meal. In trials at the California station with the feeding of soybean oil meal, a deficiency was indicated and normal growth was secured when soybean protein plus methionine and choline were supplied in the diet.

Plenty of meat, milk and eggs is required for human consumption, and we must realize that in order to get these products the animals also must be adequately fed. The available supply of essential animal protein supplements is extremely short and these are essential for the proper supplementing of plant proteins. Anything which is done to lower the present inadequate supply will undoubtedly result in a decrease in the efficiency of production of meat, milk and eggs for human consumption.

Grinding and Mixing Plant Enjoys Good Business

A strongly diversified farm trade around Lewisburg, on the C. & N. railroad in Preble County, O., makes business good for Blumenstock & Locke, operators of a small grinding, mixing and shelling plant at the east edge of the city.

Their two-story and basement, concrete and brick plant is operated under the name of the "Little Feed Mill." It is equipped with a Kelly-Duplex one-ton vertical feed mixer, a 40 h.p. Kelly-Duplex hammer mill, and a corn sheller.

The diversification of the farm trade creates diversification of the Little Feed Mill's business, according to Emmett Loy, of the Loy Mills, who supplies its mill feeds. In addition to its grinding business, the Little Feed Mill retails mixed feeds, and stocks special concentrate mixtures so that it can mix balanced rations utilizing home-grown grains.

The Little Feed Mill stands close to one of the principal highways entering Lewisburg from the east, a handy location for farm trade.

Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	3,094	3,960	956	981
Fort Worth	495	.....	44	.....
Kansas City	7,074	2,286	5,644	1,188
Seattle	429	1,089	.....	.....
St. Louis	72	216	324	166

Southern Feed Trade Volume at Peak

More commercial feed is being manufactured and sold than ever before, A. T. Pennington, president of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, said in Memphis, Tenn., recently, in answer to charges that oil and feed mills are hoarding supplies for higher prices.

"Despite these charges made by officials in Mississippi," Mr. Pennington said, "the very opposite is true. Mills are operating to the limit of their capacities."

Pennington said expansion of the nation's livestock population to meet war needs without a corresponding increase in essential feed materials is responsible for any shortage that might exist.

The executive declared that with margin of profits fixed by law it is to the interests of the feed manufacturers to move feeds out as rapidly as possible.

Ceilings for New Feed Manufacturers

O.P.A. Administrator Prentiss M. Brown announced Mar. 30 that:

Section 1499.73 (a) (55) (viii) is amended to read as follows:

(viii) *Maximum prices of manufacturers, private brand dealers, custom mixer and mineral feed manufacturers who did not engage in business during specified months of 1942.* The maximum prices of every manufacturer, and of every private brand dealer, and of every custom mixer and of every mineral feed manufacturer who did not engage in business or who has no records upon which to compute his margins, during the months of January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942, shall be governed by the maximum prices of his closest competitor for whom maximum prices are prescribed hereunder.

This amendment shall become effective Apr. 5, 1943.

Indiana Feed Conservation

Following the formation Apr. 7 of the Indiana Feed Conservation Council at Purdue University regional meetings are being held where everyone interested in the feed business is given a message to carry to the farmer.

Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, has issued a special bulletin to members urging them to do their part in helping to make these meetings profitable by being present themselves and urging others to attend. Mr. Sale says:

"Ten minutes will be allotted to each speaker after which the remainder of the afternoon will be given to discussion and the answering of questions. Meetings will start promptly at designated time. We anticipate an attendance of 200 at each of these meetings. Tell your competitors about these meetings. It is to your best interests that they support this program and to assist you in getting the message to the feeders in your community in order that they may understand it and will give their support to the program. We suggest that you tell your local newspapers about the meeting in your territory and have them carry a story about it."

The meetings scheduled are as follows: Washington, Apr. 12; Seymour, Apr. 13; Indianapolis, Apr. 14; Huntington, Apr. 15; Plymouth, 1 p.m., Apr. 16 in the Lincoln High School Auditorium; and Lafayette, 10 a.m., Apr. 17 in the Purdue Union Building, Faculty Lounge.

The Indiana Feed Conservation Council is composed of Purdue University, Ind. State Poultry Ass'n, Indiana Farm Bureau, Ind. Poultry and Egg Imp. Ass'n, Inc., Ind. State War Board, Ind. Dairy Ass'n, Ind. Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ind. Livestock Breeders Ass'n, Farmers Elevators and Co-operators, Ind. Veterinary Medical Ass'n, Feed Industry Council, Ind. Feed Manufacturers.

Riboflavin to Be Allocated

The W.P.B. has ordered complete allocation control of riboflavin as provided in M-299, effective April 1.

Transfers and use after that date are subject to WPB authorization. Applications for April use must be filed as soon as possible on WPB form PD-600 in five copies, three of which must be forwarded to the WPB chemical division, Washington, D. C., and one forwarded to the producer or distributor with whom the order is placed. Applications must specify the months for which delivery is to be authorized.

Would Pool Feed Wheat

Grain elevator operators held a conference Apr. 2 with W. B. Lathrop, regional manager of the Commodity Credit Corporation at Kansas City, to consider a pooling plan under which operators of elevators would sell wheat held by the C.C.C. in their houses.

Warehouse receipts would be surrendered to the elevator for the pool, and wheat sold or ordered shipped by the C.C.C. would be replenished.

No price limitation is placed on the warehousemen, but it is presumed that their asking prices will be held reasonably in line with feed wheat values by competitive conditions and by the fact that buyers may purchase direct from the C.C.C. if they wish. The pooling system contemplates that because of more prompt service, elevators may have no difficulty in securing a reasonable profit above C.C.C. delivered prices.

The Kansas City office of the C.C.C. has been flooded with orders from buyers all the way from Florida to Wyoming, asking for single carloads or thousands of bushels of feed wheat. The C.C.C. temporarily is limiting sales to a week's supply.

The increase in the March parity for corn led to an increase of one cent to \$1.04 per bushel, Kansas City, in the price of feed wheat. Any further rise in corn parity will be added immediately to the wheat sales price.

Ration Limiting Hog Protein

E. L. Quaife, Iowa State College extension swine specialist, suggests specific proportions of ingredients to swine producers who have been in the habit of mixing their own protein supplements, and who wish to comply with the USDA recommendations, reducing the amount of the scarce animal protein.

A mixture which would conform to the limitations yet be suitable for dry lot feeding for brood sows nursing pigs, or for pigs up to 100 pounds in weight, might consist of 8 pounds of meat and bone meal, 65 pounds soybean oilmeal, 20 pounds alfalfa meal, and 7 pounds of a mineral mixture. For heavier hogs, the meat and bonemeal should be reduced to 6 pounds and the soybean oilmeal increased. This supplement might be either self-fed or hand-fed.

Commercial mixed feeds may be fed in the same manner, wherever they are used. If linseed oilmeal or cottonseed meal is available, 10 pounds of each or both might replace that much soybean oilmeal.

Where a complete grain and supplement mixture is desired for nursing sows, Quaife recommends a mixture of 1,200 pounds ground corn, 200 pounds ground oat or wheat, and 600 pounds of the supplement suggested above for sows and pigs. For the heavier hogs weighing more than 100 pounds, the supplement could be reduced to 200 pounds, with 1,800 pounds of grain.

Quaife says the protein situation is such that feeders must use all protein to the best advantage. Where the grain fed consists of at least one-third wheat, especially for hogs weighing around 200 pounds, the protein allowance might be eliminated. These suggestions are for dry lot feeding.

Effect of Cottonseed Meal Feed on Milk

It was found at the South Carolina Agricultural Station that the feeding of cottonseed meal to Holstein cows altered some of the properties of the milk immediately after the beginning of the feeding trials. The milk produced by the cows on the cottonseed-meal ration during the entire feeding period had a higher nonprotein nitrogen content, pH value, melting point of the fat and ash content, and fat of poorer keeping quality than the milk produced by the cows on the normal concentrate mixture ration. For the first 5 months of the feeding trial, both groups of cows produced milk with about the same fat and total-solids content.

After the 5th month the cottonseed-fed cows produced milk with a significantly lower fat and total solids content than the control group. Difference between the 2 milks in rennet coagulation and heat coagulation were not consistent, but the milk from the cottonseed-meal group showed much greater fluctuation than the milk from the control group. Rat feeding tests showed no difference in the nutritional value of the 2 milks.

Pulp as a Feedstuff

According to the *Papirjournalen* cellulose to be used for feeding must have a low lignin content in order to be digestible. Strong sulphite pulp has been found by feeding tests to have low food value. Analytical data, including sulphur, ash, lime, bleachability and lignin content, are presented for a number of different sulphite pulps, and these data are related to digestibility experimentally established for some of the pulps analyzed. It is concluded from this that pulps with high lignosulphonic content are more difficult to digest.

Tests with a fibre classifier also point to the fact that the pulps which have given best results in actual animal feeding tests to determine percentage digestibilities have had a high percentage of short or degraded and weakened fibres. Pulps for feedingstuffs thus require cooking conditions other than those for rayon or paper pulp. It may be possible by classifier to segregate sulphite pulp into fractions of which one is satisfactory for paper pulp and one suitable for feeding.

More Margin for Alfalfa Hay Shippers

Effective Mar. 18 the O.P.A. amended M.P.R. 322 to allow country shippers of alfalfa hay \$2 per ton margin, plus transportation charges, over their costs. Dealers are allowed \$1.50 per ton, plus transportation charges, on sales to retailers and feeders.

No. 2 leafy alfalfa is set at \$21.50 per ton. Retailers who unload and store in permanent structures are granted the following margins: \$5 ton in lots of 2 tons or less; \$4.50 ton in 2- to 3-ton lots; \$3.50 ton on 3 to 5 tons; \$3 on 5 to 7 tons. Off-car sales are allowed \$3 ton for l.c.l. transactions.

Elevators operating under the U. S. Warehouse Act in 1942 had a capacity of 241,850,185 bus., against 131,186,870 bus. in 1938.

Wheat in Poultry Rations

I. I. Robertson in Cornell Extension Bulletin 490 states that most of the protein of the wheat is in the bran layers and germ; therefore, wheat by-products are higher in protein, minerals, and vitamins than is the whole grain. They contain less carbohydrates and, consequently, do not furnish so much energy. Ground wheat, however, furnishes the same nutrients as those found in the wheat by-products, and can replace these by-products in the growing and laying mash. It does not appear desirable, however, for ground wheat to replace all of the wheat by-products in starter and breeder mash. Wheat used in the mash should be coarsely ground.

Wheat can replace all of the corn in the grain mixture, but it is desirable to maintain at least 10% of corn in the grain mixture.

When laying hens have a choice of grains they usually consume more wheat than any other grain. Results of a study using a cafeteria method of feeding reported by the Wash. Agric. Expt. Sta., show that laying pullets consumed a ration composed of 58% wheat, 12% corn, 9% oats, and 21% of a high-protein mash.

Experiments conducted at the N. Dak. Agric. Expt. Sta. for a 3-yr. period showed shrunken wheat was as good as plump wheat when measured by egg production, mortality, weight of eggs and hatchability. Hens fed shrunken wheat required less feed to produce a dozen eggs and the feed cost per dozen eggs was lower, because of the lower cost of the shrunken wheat. For poultry feed, shrunken wheat is equal to the same weight of plump wheat and actually contains more protein.

Canadian mills ground 59,822,472 bus. of wheat during the 7 months prior to Mar. 1 against 51,418,881 bus. during the like period a year ago, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2.25 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Order 35N. Single copy 75 cts.; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Order 89SWC. Single copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.85, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75 plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each shipment on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¼x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.45, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A \$50 WAR BOND EACH WEEK FROM A \$60 SALARY!

"What good will money be
if we lose the war?"
asks Razook



TEDDY RAZOOK is helping build that bridge of ships America needs for Victory. He is also helping pay for them. Every week he buys a \$50 War Bond.

"I figure it this way," he says. "I'm single, 22, and make \$60 a week. If I put \$37.50 into a Bond, I still have more than 20 bucks. For a single fellow, that's plenty. I've been draft-deferred as an essential war worker—AND I figure the least I can do is loan every cent I can spare to carry on this war. And on top of that, I get \$4 back for every \$3!"

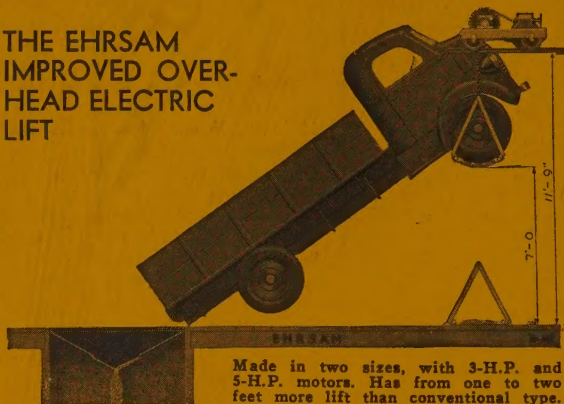
Razook went to work in the shipyards after closing up his gas station for lack of business. He plans to return to the gas station after the war, meanwhile continuing his purchase of War Bonds.

Perhaps, like Teddy Razook, you, too, are fighting on the Bond front. But are you making it the best fight you can? Boost your Bond buying through the Pay-Roll Savings Plan right now . . . today!

You've done your bit—now do your best!

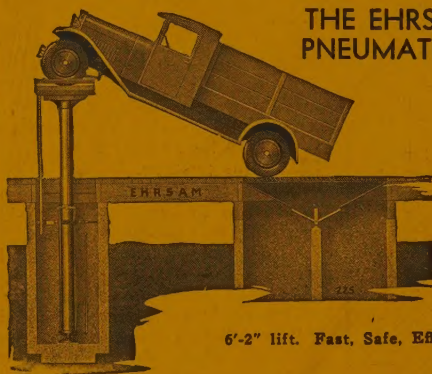
EHRSAM TRUCK LIFTS

THE EHRSAM
IMPROVED OVER-
HEAD ELECTRIC
LIFT



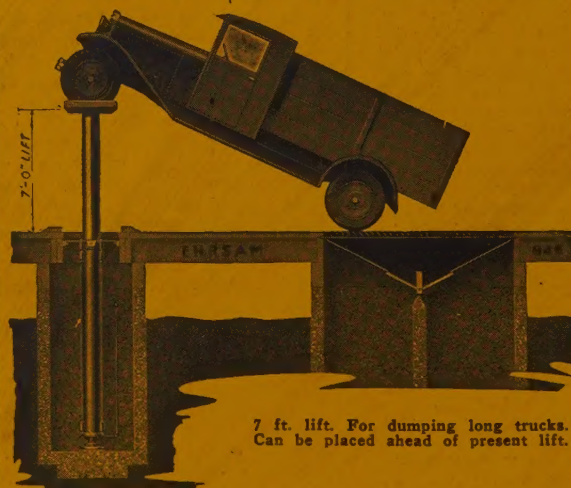
Made in two sizes, with 3-H.P. and 5-H.P. motors. Has from one to two feet more lift than conventional type.

THE EHRSAM STD.
PNEUMATIC LIFT



6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

THE EHRSAM STYLE B PNEUMATIC LIFT



7 ft. lift. For dumping long trucks. Can be placed ahead of present lift.

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

549 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago
Ralph K. Albert, 902 Southland Life Bldg., Dallas

**BELT LACING
and FASTENERS**
for transmission
and
conveyor belts



ALLIGATOR

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

STEEL BELT LACING

World famed in general service for strength and long life. A flexible steel-hinged joint, smooth on both sides. 12 sizes. Made in

steel, "Monel Metal" and non-magnetic alloys. Long lengths supplied if needed. Bulletin A-60 gives complete details.

FLEXCO HD

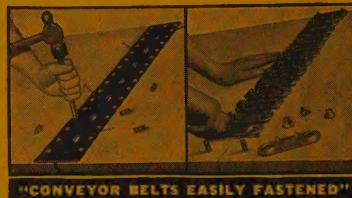
BELT FASTENERS AND RIP PLATES

For conveyor and elevator belts of all thicknesses, makes a tight butt joint of great strength and durability. Compresses belt ends between toothed cupped plates. Templates and FLEXCO Clips speed application. 6 sizes. Made in steel, "Monel Metal", non-

magnetic and abrasion resisting alloys.

By using Flexco HD Rip Plates, damaged conveyor belting can be returned to satisfactory service. The extra length gives a long grip on edges of rip or patch. Flexco Tools and Rip Plate Tool are used. For complete information ask for Bulletin F-100.

Sold by supply houses everywhere



**FLEXIBLE STEEL
LACING CO.**

4692 Lexington St.
Chicago, Ill.

WHERE WILL A FIREBUG STRIKE NEXT?

**A REWARD UP TO
\$500.00**

A reward up to \$500 will be paid by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons burning or attempting to burn any mill or elevator property insured in "THE MILL MUTUALS."

Report any evidence immediately to the

Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

400 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois